



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

White House To Approve MX Missile Deployment [Beglov]	AA 1
U.S. Explodes 18th Underground Nuclear Device	AA 1
U.S. Official Cited on Nuclear Terrorism Threat [Larin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Nov]	AA 1
UN Calls for Nondeployment of Nuclear Weapons	AA 2
State Department Denies War Preparations Charges	AA 2
Academician Criticizes Nuclear Stockpiling	AA 2
PRAVDA Readers Concerned About Danger of War [Zagorskiy, 28 Oct]	AA 3
NATO Meetings on Vienna Arms Talks Assessed [Kaverznev]	AA 5
UN To View Space Arms Ban; U.S. Steps Up Plans [Stakhov]	AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Reagan Lifts Sanctions on Gas Pipeline	CC 1
Report on Sanctions Repeal	CC 1
Further Report, French Response	CC 1
Unilateral Decision	CC 1
Reaction in U.S.	CC 1
Further on Pipeline Controversy, Progress	CC 2
Hearings on Forced Labor [AFP]	CC 2
USSR Envoy's Assessment [Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 2 Nov]	CC 2
Continued Shipments of Supplies	CC 3
ADN Reports Honecker, Carstens Talks in Moscow	CC 3
Materials on Current CSCE Session in Madrid	CC 3
Kampelman Statements [Kaverznev]	CC 3
U.S. 'Disinformation, Slander' [Beglov]	CC 4
Implications for Mideast Events [Zlatorunskiy]	CC 5
U.S., NATO-State Intentions [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Nov]	CC 6
NATO Meeting Initiates 'Information' Campaign [Serebrennikov]	CC 7
Rusakov on Polish Situation, PRC Relations	CC 7
Briefs: Research Ships to Antarctic	CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TRUD Answers Queries on U.S. Military Aims [Sisnev, 6 Nov]	A 1
Military Scientist Examines U.S. War Doctrine [Semeyko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Nov]	A 3
U.S. Public Fooled by Reagan on Vietnam War [Kozyakov]	A 5
LATE REPORT: Andropov, Bush Hold Talks 15 Nov	A 7

CHINA

Huang Hua Comments on USSR Ties, Brezhnev Wish	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO Writes on Andropov Policy, Career	B 1
Continuing Friendship for PRC Emphasized [Vasilyev]	B 1
Alekseyev Marks Sun Yat-Sen's Birth Anniversary	B 3
LATE REPORT: Huang Hua To Stay Until 17 Nov [TANJUG]	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

AFP: Andropov Reported To Visit DPRK in Spring	C 1
Comment on Increasing U.S.-Japanese Military Ties	C 1
PRAVDA Editorial Article [11 Nov]	C 1
Visits by U.S. Officials [Zubkov]	C 3
Eagleburger Negotiations [Logachev]	C 4
Increase in U.S. Facilities	C 4
Threat to China [Ivanov]	C 5
Beglov Analysis	C 5
Japanese Militarism [Glebov]	C 6
Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Congress	C 7
Briefs: MPR Librarians Visit	C 8

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Speaks on PDPA Policy, Party Tasks	D 1
'Difficulties Natural'	D 1
Urges Unity [Kitsenko in PRAVDA 6 Nov]	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Aims of Weinberger Pacific Tour Viewed	E 1
PRAVDA Comment [Ovchinnikov, 12 Nov]	E 1
'Designs' on Kampuchea [Kuznetsov]	E 1
Militarization of ASEAN	E 2
SRV Labor Official on Vietnamese Workers in USSR	E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Plans of Polish Counterrevolutionaries Fail	F 1
Correspondent Links Poland to 1968 Czech Crisis	F 1
[Pokholenchuk in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov]	
USSR Technical Assistance to Romania Highlighted	F 1
[Korablev]	
Armenian Secretary Meets Romanian TU Delegation	F 2
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 10 Sep]	
AUCCTU Sends Greetings to SFRY TU Congress	F 2
Influence of October Revolution on Albania	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy's Coalition Government Resigns 11 Nov	G 1
Yuriyev Commentary	G 1
Second Resignation Accepted	G 1
FRG's Woerner, Kohl Visit United States	G 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]	
Aliyev Addresses Sorsa-led Finnish Delegation	G 2
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 Oct]	
Joint Communiqué Published on Finnish Diet Visit	G 4
Armenian SSR's Demirchyan Receives French Envoy	G 5
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 30 Oct]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko, Qaddumi Meet; Joint Communique Issued [Voice of Palestine]	H 1
USSR Envoy on Mideast Issues, Relations With Israel [KUNA]	H 1
Reagan Holds Press Conference on Middle East [Kaverznev]	H 2
Effect of Habib's Mideast Missions Described	H 2
Tyre Explosion Causes 'Panic' Among Israelis	H 3
Joint U.S.-Moroccan Naval Maneuvers Denounced	H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

West Aids S. African Nuclear Arms Program	J 1
President Moi Meets With Soviet Delegation [Nairobi]	J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ambassador Hinton on Salvador Human Rights [Chigir]	K 1
Angolan MPLA-PT Member Visits Fidel Castro [PRAVDA 3 Nov]	K 2
Armed Struggle Needed To Oust Pinochet From Chile	K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEATH OF BREZHNEV

Brezhnev Lying-in-State Proceedings Reported	P 1
Evening of 12 Nov ¹	P 1
Moscow TV Coverage	P 1
Radio Report	P 3
Afternoon of 14 Nov	P 5
Honor Guard	P 6
Foreign Leaders	P 6
Funeral Commission Plans Gun Salutes 15 Nov	P 6
Patriarch Pimen Praises Brezhnev at Service	P 6
Brezhnev Funeral Proceedings, Speeches Reported	P 7
Television Coverage	P 7
Andropov Speech	P 9
Ustinov Speech	P 10
Academician Aleksandrov	P 12
Moscow Worker	P 13
Delegations Present	P 13
Officials Greet Foreign Delegations in Moscow	P 19
Moscow TV Report	P 19
Portuguese CP Leader	P 20
Others Met	P 20
Moscow TV Reports Reagan Visit to Soviet Embassy	P 21

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Editorials Stress 'Continuity' of Course	R 1
PRAVDA Editorial [14 Nov]	R 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [14 Nov]	R 3
Ustinov Speech at Defense Ministry Reported	R 5
Further Report	R 5
Support for Andropov Succession Reported	R 6

Arkhipov Cited [AFP]	R 6
Supreme Soviet Deputy	R 7
Praise From Workers	R 7
Soviet Army Captain	R 8
AFP: CPSU CC Plenum for Head of State 22 Nov	R 9
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session Postponed to 30 Nov	R 9
Comparison of CPSU 12 November Communique	R 9
Comparison of Andropov CPSU Plenum Speech	R 10
Comparison of Chernenko Address to CPSU Plenum	R 10
Further Comparison of Chernenko Plenum Address	R 10
Comparison of Biographical Report on Andropov	R 10
Kirilenko's Son Said To Defect; Pelshe Dead	R 11
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH Report [14 Nov]	R 11
Foreign Office Spokesman [PRESS ASSOCIATION]	R 12
Jewish Dissident Shcharanskiy Being Force-Fed [AFP]	R 12
Chess Champions on Hunger Strike to Emigrate [AFP]	R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Commission Discusses Conservation [Khrenov in IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]	S 1
Fuel Resources in Komi Autonomous Republic	S 2
Official Discusses 'Team Financial Autonomy'	S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 9-12 Nov	T 1
Late October Weather, Crop Status Reported [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Nov]	T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1420 Launched on 11 November	U 1
Briefs: Semisubmersible Oil Rig; Moscow Television Transmitter; Television Relay Line	U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin, Koldunov Attend Air Defense Session [Seledkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Oct]	V 1
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kiev Military Council [Lyapkalo in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov]	V 1
Ogarkov Addresses Defense Ministry Aides [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov]	V 2

WHITE HOUSE TO APPROVE MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD150808 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0120 GMT 15 Nov 82

[By TASS correspondent M. Beglov]

[Text] New York, 15 Nov (TASS) -- The United States is continuing its dangerous course of whipping up the arms race in nuclear missiles. Citing officials in the U.S. Administration, the New York DAILY NEWS reports that the White House intends to give the "green light" shortly for the deployment for the latest U.S. "MX" strategic missiles. According to the press, the Pentagon intends to site 100 "MX" missiles in "extra-hard" underground silos. Each of the missiles is armed with nuclear cluster warheads capable of simultaneously destroying several targets which are a great distance from each other.

U.S. EXPLODES 18TH UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DEVICE

LD122306 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 13 TASS -- The United States exploded another underground nuclear device Friday, the Energy Department said. It added it was the eighteenth nuclear explosion in the United States this year.

U.S. OFFICIAL CITED ON NUCLEAR TERRORISM THREAT

PM111643 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 5

[A. Larin "rejoinder": "Terrorists Eager for the Bomb"]

[Text] The unrestrained arms race unleashed by imperialist circles, the steady buildup of the nuclear arsenal and the creation by the American military of storage facilities for nuclear warheads in various parts of the planet have brought mankind to the brink of catastrophe. Nuclear weapons are fraught with serious danger even in peacetime. A lethal nuclear mushroom could grow at any moment, either as a result of the accidental loss of an H-bomb by a plane, as happened with an American bomber in Spain, or because of a false nuclear alarm, or if some maniac found his way to the control panel. A very real danger of nuclear weapons being seized by terrorist groups has now arisen.

On the admission of Colonel Linton, head of the Security Operations Directorate of the U.S. Defense Department Defense Nuclear Agency, "the threat from fanatical terrorists in Europe is now more alarming than anything." Reports have reached the Defense Nuclear Agency that terrorists are preparing to attack a number of sites where nuclear artillery shells and other tactical weapons are stored. It appears that the "Red Brigades," who kidnapped American Gen James Dozier last December, hoped to obtain information about American nuclear weapons dumps in Europe....

Among new measures to protect nuclear stores, it is planned to improve the collection of intelligence data about terrorists, develop special sensors for detecting detachments trying to carry out raids and expand the training program for units responsible for the militarized protection of these sites. This year alone it is planned to carry out work on 56 designs for protective devices, at a cost of approximately \$10 million.

These measures do not satisfy the Defense Nuclear Agency specialists. In their opinion, as yet "no universal measures exist for the protection of premises where nuclear weapons are stored." It is hard to agree with this, since such a universal means does exist. I refer to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, this simple solution does not occur to the American warriors.

UN CALLS FOR NONDEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD130730 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 13 TASS -- The Soviet Union and a number of other progressive countries have tabled a proposal for non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the countries that do not have them now, at the First Committee of the 37th U.N. General Assembly session. The proposal urges elaboration of a relevant international agreement and points to the need for all nuclear states to freeze in qualitative terms their nuclear weapons deployed in other countries.

Another draft resolution submitted by a number of socialist and other peace-loving states points out that doctrines and concepts that justify the unleashing of nuclear war pose a threat to international peace, worsen the international situation and whip up the arms race. It calls on all U.N. members to promote the idea of international cooperation for disarmament purposes.

STATE DEPARTMENT DENIES WAR PREPARATIONS CHARGES

LD091446 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] In the United States the State Department has found it necessary to issue a special statement in connection with the worldwide response to the speeches made in Moscow by President Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. The speeches pointed to the fact that aggressive forces in the United States had unprecedentedly escalated their war preparations. The State Department said, without adducing any proof, that these accusations were ungrounded. Nevertheless, its spokesman said the United States intended to continue its arms build up.

It is the United States which has been stepping up the arms race for more than 30 years now and this gives rise to concern throughout the world. In the United States itself, as shown by the recent referendum held in 10 states, the call for freezing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals has met with widespread support. However, the Reagan administration ignored this call.

ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES NUCLEAR STOCKPILING

LD091012 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- "It is the direct duty of scientists to exert maximum efforts for preventing mankind from ever learning what nuclear war means," the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Yevgeniy Velikhov told a TASS correspondent. "It is a duty of scientists," he emphasized, "to make everyone aware of the idea of the impermissibility of any nuclear conflict -- 'protracted' or 'localised' since any nuclear war would destroy everything alive on earth."

Academician Velikhov recalled that tremendous stockpiles of the most devastating weapons known to mankind, have been accumulated in the world. Western Europe alone today has such a nuclear potential which is 200,000 times more powerful than the atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima and killed 260,000 people.

Meanwhile, nuclear stockpiles continue growing. "Science cannot offer any real protection from the consequences of nuclear war. There are no prospects of making defense effective enough for the protection of towns since even one blasted nuclear charge can inflict massive destructions. Not a single medical service can prevent the wholesale death of the victims of a nuclear strike," Velikhov remarked.

Unfortunately, not everyone in some countries, specifically in the United States, is aware of the extent of this danger, the academician went on to say. The war psychosis, fanned by the Reagan administration, is so strong that even some American scientists succumbed to it. Yet they, as specialists, should realise more clearly than anyone else the consequences of nuclear threat, Velikhov said.

"In this context we welcome, specifically, the appeal to Americans by distinguished political leaders of the United States, recently published in the NEW YORK TIMES. It expressed profound anxiety over the real threat of nuclear war."

Velikhov recalled that the Soviet Union has taken an important initiative not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. "It is exceptionally important," he emphasized, "that this initiative enlisted the support of leading scientists from 30 countries, who at a recent assembly in Rome signed a 'declaration on the prevention of nuclear war'."

"We hope that this important document will be supported by the progressive public of the entire world," the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR said in conclusion.

PRAVDA READERS CONCERNED ABOUT DANGER OF WAR

PM121427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 4

[A. Zagorskiy roundup of reader's letters: "This Concerns Everyone; Soviet People Are Opposed to the Danger of War"]

[Text] Readers' letters on international questions which come to PRAVDA can be compared to a barometer that reacts sensitively to the events taking place in the world. They indicate above all that the working people of our country energetically support the peace-loving, realistic foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and unanimously approve Soviet peace initiatives.

"Today when the American Administration is continuing to fuel international tension, the USSR's adoption of a pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons constitutes a triumph for reason over the forces of madness, writes N. Bizyayeva from Kirov. "The Soviet people have endured much and know full well the value of a peaceful life. Therefore we all passionately support the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the United Nations. It is precisely thanks to our party's peace-loving policy that we are living tranquilly, building cities, raising children, studying and looking with confidence to the future." The following also write about this: V. Dorofeyev from Moscow, T. Rychkova from Omsk Oblast, R. Khallyyev from the Turkmen SSR, and many others.

As before, letters continue to arrive in which Soviet working people express their indignation at the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. "It is difficult to grasp how events in Lebanon could have happened," writes A. Vorobyev from the city of Groznyy. "On the other hand, one thing is clear: The Zionist fanatics would not have ventured to kill, plunder and burn if the United States were not giving them moral and material aid." "Sooner or later a time of reckoning will come for the crimes committed in Lebanon, and moreover not just for the Israeli Government, but for the American leaders, too -- that is to say, for all those whose hands are red with the blood of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples," M. Ginzburkiy from Ashkhabad believes.

Sincere indignation concerning the criminal actions of the Israeli aggressors and their Washington patrons fills the letters of V. Lapik from the city of Kemerovo, Kh. Sibagattulin from Magadan Oblast, Kh. Akhvlediani from Batumi, V. Kupriyanov, of Moscow, V. Manchin from Khabarovsk, Z. Didin from Perm, M. Gayevoy from Kiev Oblast, G. Gapenko from Omsk, and others.

A considerable proportion of the mail consists of Soviet people's responses to Washington's actions in nurturing plans for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

This is what V. Semenov from Alma-Ata writes to us in this regard: "Just as a snake can give birth only to a snake, the arms race can give birth only to war. It is absolutely clear that such a race will not ease the problems existing in the world. On the contrary, it will inevitably complicate everything. It is rightly said that caution is part of courage, and the person who is prudent is doubly brave. We Soviet people are amazed and filled with indignation by the bellicose and biased statements by the representatives of the American leadership. These statements indicate that their authors lack the caution that is so necessary at the present moment, that they fail to understand the tremendous responsibility which is entrusted to them and have a false picture of actual reality."

Such a point of view is also expressed by I. Dmitrenko from Zhitomir Oblast, Yu. Nochko from Kiev and N. Babikov from the city of Volzhskiy. For his own part, I. Rysakov, a Muscovite, writes: "The demagogic statements by U.S. President Reagan about his 'love of peace' and his desire to save the world from 'the military threat from the USSR' are brazen lies, hypocrisy and a gross deception of the peoples. Reagan and his advisers need to slander the Soviet Union and the socialist community in order to justify their scheming against peace."

"The folly of the transatlantic leaders has reached the point where they hope to win a thermonuclear war," says V. Chuykov from Kursk in a letter. "You do not have to be an expert to realize that victory in such a war is inconceivable. A nuclear strike from one side will inevitably provoke an immediate nuclear counterstrike from the other side, and as a result civilisation could perish. The time has now come when the American leaders have to give proper thought to what sort of path they are trying to entice humanity onto." Similar opinions were voiced by A. Tyapkov from Gorkiy Oblast, A. Meysner from Nalchik, A. Konakov from the Mari ASSR and V. Shkarupa from Omsk.

The editorial office has received one letter which it is impossible to ignore. Its author Vasya Zhdanovich, is a pupil in a school in Kaliningrad. This is what he writes: "Mr President! You want war very much. But if you drop bombs on us, then you, too, will perish. On television they show people protesting against war. People do not want to die. All people want peace. Everyone wants to see the sun, hear the birds singing, rejoice at life and be happy. Mr President! Do not make any more bombs, and destroy those which you do have!"

An angry protest against the policy of the United States and the NATO bloc and anxiety over the fate of the peoples of Western Europe are what come through in the letter of G. Kovalchuk from Kiev: "I do not understand all the nuances of politics, but it is quite clear even to me that the U.S. Administration is trying to deploy its new weapons on European soil because it hopes to unleash a war and do battle at the expense of the Europeans, while itself remaining on the sidelines. But if the American leaders do not realize that they will not escape retribution, then at any rate the leaders of the European countries must realize, as the peoples of these countries have realized, what such a war could mean for Europe."

This opinion was shared by A. Shashko from Przhvalsk, V. Volohkov of Voronezh and N. Gorshkov from Chirchik.

The contents of the editorial mail at the same time show clearly that the Soviet people believe in the power of reason and are confident that there are real possibilities for nipping in the bud the actions of those who are trying to push the world to the brink of the abyss.

"Today every person of good will," writes F. Kuznetsov from Riga, "must do everything possible to stop the firebrands. If anyone thinks this does not concern him, he is cruelly mistaken. This concerns everyone."

"I am confident that there are powerful forces in the world in a position to curb the immoderate warmongers," S. Dobrov from Korovograd Oblast believes. "These forces are the hundreds of millions of people united by a single idea, a single thought, a single aspiration -- that of putting an end to the unrestrained arms race and preventing a global catastrophe."

NATO MEETINGS ON VIENNA ARMS TALKS ASSESSED

LD130012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2050 GMT 12 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Two meetings were held yesterday at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The so-called NATO high-level group met yesterday under the chairmanship of Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, to discuss the implementation of the well-known decision on the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West Europe by the end of next year.

Today there was a meeting of the NATO permanent group which is following the development of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces in Central Europe.

So far it is not known if there will be any official communiques from these meetings. According to journalist reports in Brussels, it seems that the United States is insisting on pushing through its plans in all questions connected with the deployment in West Europe of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. Washington officials repeat tirelessly that since the beginning of the nuclear age, the West, as they say, has never been more threatened by the Russians. Therefore it feels it is necessary to restore the effectiveness of the U.S. and NATO forces of containment. At the same time it is admitted in Washington that in Europe people do not understand NATO's nuclear policies and have been disenchanted with it.

Europeans consider the new missiles to be not forces of containment, but rather a horrible guarantee that in case of war the Americans will turn Europe into the scene of nuclear combat. However the White House and the State Department are trying to shift the dispute with the Europeans onto another dimension -- namely, that if the missiles are not deployed NATO will disintegrate and its foundations laid 33 years ago will crumble. Threats of this sort fill the pages of U.S. newspapers and radio broadcasts today. You understand that this is nothing but provocation and most crude pressure by the United States on its allies.

UN TO VIEW SPACE ARMS BAN; U.S. STEPS UP PLANS

LD112248 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Commentator Gennadiy Stakhov writes: Prohibition of the placing of weapons in outer space is one of the important items on the agenda of the current 27th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The international community can and should play its role in resolving that problem of exceptional importance. Preventing the militarisation of outer space is not only a feasible but also a vital issue in the name of humankind's future.

This issue is becoming especially topical under the conditions when Washington is exerting enormous efforts for the sake of implementing its ambitious military-space programmes, including the development and placing in near-earth orbits of new systems of weapons within the next few years. In keeping with President Reagan's order of June 1982, all the scientific-technological plans of the USA for the exploration of outer space will be placed at the Pentagon's service for a whole decade to come. The American multiple-use space shuttle Columbia has been launched for the fifth time today. This launching, which the U.S. Administration does not conceal, is subordinated to the Pentagon's militaristic plans.

This policy is in direct conflict with the strivings of the world community to prevent the proliferation of the arms race to outer space. Along with the USSR and the USA, more than 80 states have become parties to the treaty on the principles of the activity of states for the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (1967). This document has sealed a whole number of most important principles, which are called upon to contribute to outer space exploration and use for peaceful purposes. The parties to the treaty have committed themselves to carry out outer space exploration "for the benefit and in the interests of all countries," "in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and developing international cooperation and mutual understanding." Apparently, the orientation of the U.S. space programme on ensuring military superiority and preparing nuclear war runs counter to these noble aims.

Apparently, the orientation of the U.S. space programme on ensuring military superiority and preparing nuclear war runs counter to these noble aims.

The packing of outer space with various types of war space systems would essentially narrow opportunities for peaceful space exploration and limit cooperation between states in that field.

In the drive for illusory military superiority they in the USA are discussing various versions of creating outer space based systems for the destruction of inter-continental ballistic missiles. Such projects, which are accompanied with the advancement by some officials of the U.S. Administration of demands for a renunciation of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Missile Systems (1972) are far from contributing to strengthening that important international agreement. Meanwhile, under the Treaty on Anti-Missile Weapon Systems the USSR and the USA have committed themselves neither to create nor test or deploy systems or components of outer space based anti-missile weapons.

The 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly has supported the USSR's proposal to conclude a treaty prohibiting the deployment in outer space of weapons of any types, and instructed the Disarmament Committee to attend urgently to drawing up such a treaty. The Soviet draft treaty proposes that its participants should commit themselves not to place into a near-earth orbit objects with weapons of any types, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies nor place them in any other way, including in manned multiple-use craft. But as a result of the opposition of the USA and some of its NATO allies no specific talks have been started on that problem so far. Washington is blocking the drafting at the Disarmament Committee of an agreement prohibiting the placing of weapons of any types in outer space. Neither does the American side show any interest in the resumption of the talks, which were held between the USSR and the USA in 1978-1979 on inter-satellite systems, which were suspended by Washington.

In placing stake on the proliferation of the arms race into outer space, the USA is apparently reluctant to tie its hands.

REAGAN LIFTS SANCTIONS ON GAS PIPELINE

Report on Sanctions Repeal

LD132022 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] According to reports of news agencies from Washington, President Reagan has lifted sanctions against the Western companies selling equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The sanctions were introduced in a bid to prevent the construction of the line and caused a negative reaction among the West European partners of the United States. West European countries said they would remain loyal to the contracts signed with the Soviet Union on the sales of equipment for the project. Despite the discriminatory measures of the United States, building work proceeds strictly according to schedule. The pipeline will be commissioned on time.

Further Report, French Response

LD141330 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 14 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has announced the lifting of so-called "sanctions" with regard to the Soviet Union. The sanctions manifested themselves in a ban on the delivery of oil and gas equipment to the USSR by U.S. companies, by their branches abroad and by foreign companies which manufacture such equipment under U.S. licences. By means of those measures Washington unsuccessfully tried to frustrate the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. While announcing the lifting of the "embargo", Reagan at the same time asserted that the USA already reached agreement with its allies about restrictions on trade with the USSR.

Paris November 14 TASS -- Touching upon Reagan's assertions as to a certain "agreement" between the USA and its allies, a spokesman of the French Ministry of External Relations said: "France, which at one time stated its stand on the question of terms of trade between East and West, did not participate in any agreement with the USA connected with the lifting of the U.S. embargo." The FRANCE PRESSE news agency notes that, as the French Government has pointed out repeatedly, the embargo was imposed by Washington unilaterally. Therefore Washington should lift it likewise unilaterally and without any preliminary negotiations.

Unilateral Decision

LD150134 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has said his country (?has made reference) to the United States to get the American embargo lifted on the delivery of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline project. When President Reagan lifted the sanctions on Saturday, he claimed that the United States had reached an agreement with its allies to limit trade with the Soviet Union, but Foreign Secretary Pym said in an interview with the BBC that no agreement to that effect existed. Mr Pym emphasized that the United States imposed its embargo unilaterally, and for that reason a decision to lift the embargo was also taken unilaterally. Earlier, a similar statement was made by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Reaction in U.S.

LD142148 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 14 TASS -- The lifting of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union under the pressure of West European countries has given rise to noticeable enlivening in U.S. business circles.

American companies which lost advantageous contracts with the USSR as a result of the Reagan administration's shortsighted policy and the reputation of which as reliable trade partners was "damaged", now hope to though partially make up for the lost opportunities.

We signed a contract for 175 million dollars to deliver rotors to three West European producers of gas turbines for the Soviet gas pipeline, a representative of the General Electric told the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. Only a number of consignments were shipped. Reagan's embargo prevented the corporation from honouring the assumed obligations.

Now that sanctions have been lifted, we hope to participate again in the bidding to secure orders which we badly need, said a representative of the Caterpillar Tractor corporation which in its time had good links with Soviet foreign trade organisations. He said that Caterpillar Tractor in stiff competition won a contract for delivery to the Soviet Union of 200 pipelayers, but the contract was lost as a result of actions of the Washington administration.

According to Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury in the Carter administration Fred Bergsten, the sanctions which were rashly introduced by President Reagan badly affected American companies and U.S. exports as a whole. U.S. export positions were shattered and the opinion prevailed of the United States as an unreliable trading partner, he stressed. There are quite a few instances of many countries having introduced substantial correctives into their trade and economic relations with the United States exactly after the introduction by U.S. President of embargo on trade with the Soviet Union.

FURTHER ON PIPELINE CONTROVERSY, PROGRESS

Hearings on Forced Labor

NC091745 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Eight witnesses, two of them women, have agreed to testify at an international hearing on forced labour to be held in Bonn November 18-19, the International Sakharov Committee said here today.

Persons claiming to have been forced to work on the Soviet Siberian natural gas pipeline project -- or to have knowledge of such conditions -- will be questioned by a panel of experts from various fields. The panel will include Professor Raymond Aron of France, Dr Felix Ermacora of Austria, former West German State Attorney Ludwig Martin and the Norwegian writer Victor Sparre.

Alfred Coste Floret, France's prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials and current president of the French Christian Democracy Organisation, will be honorary president at the hearings. The hearings are being organised by the Copenhagen International Sakharov Committee and the International Society for Human Rights of Frankfurt/Main.

The conclusions of the hearings will be presented to the governments concerned and be published, the Sakharov Committee said.

USSR Envoy's Assessment

PM100953 [Editorial Report] Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch on 2 November publishes on page 7 under the headline "Pipeline Beneficial to the West," a 1,500-word article by Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands Viktor N. Beletskiy, who writes, "as a professor of the history of international relations" rather than as an ambassador. Beletskiy stresses the importance of natural gas as an industrial energy source, for example covering 25 percent of U.S. energy requirements and contributing to the relatively good U.S. economic performance. At present Europe, heavily dependent on energy imports because of its own limited resources, uses natural gas for only 15 percent of its needs,

he writes. The additional gas Europe is to buy from the Soviet Union will total another 3 percent -- not the "dangerous dependence" on the Soviet Union claimed in U.S. warnings. Similarly, Soviet earnings from gas sales will only amount to 0.5 percent of Soviet GNP. The benefits to Western Europe from Soviet gas are clear, Beletskiy writes: an assured source of energy, which could help to reduce unemployment. Beletskiy is "unwilling to pass judgment" on U.S. actions, but sees pressure from mining companies behind the sanctions policy which, he writes, now seems to be losing support in the United States. Beletskiy ends with a quotation from former President Nixon stressing the ineffectiveness of sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Continued Shipments of Supplies

LD132322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Equipment earmarked for the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline continues to reach Riga maritime port. Following the first vessel, Borodine, compressors and electrical equipment for pumping stations have been delivered to Riga by the French motor vessel Sibelius and Izhenar Sukorukov, a trailer carrier [treylerovoz] of the Latvian shipping line. The dockers are processing these cargoes with maximum speed, ahead of schedule and with top priority.

ADN REPORTS HONECKER-CARSTENS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD141816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (ADN) -- In Moscow this evening Erich Honecker, general secretary for the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with FRG Federal President Karl Carstens, and Deputy Federal Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for exchange of views. They discussed current international problems, particularly problems relating to safeguarding peace, arms limitation and disarmament as well as the further development of relations between both German states.

Both sides noted that, in view of the international situation, everything must be done to strengthen peace. The two German states in the center of Europe bear a special responsibility, Erich Honecker and Karl Carstens stressed. They declared the intention of their states to continue to develop their relations in line with the basic treaty.

States Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of chancery of the chairman of the GDR Council of State; Egon Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the USSR; and the head of the Federal President's Office, State Secretary Hans Neusel, took part in the talk.

MATERIALS ON CURRENT CSCE SESSION IN MADRID

Kampelman Statements

LD121724 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] The continuation of the Washington line aimed at confrontation can easily be seen in the statement by Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participant states of the CSCE. Kampelman, in a deliberately optimistic tone, spoke about the allegedly good results of the first day of work after the resumption of the meeting. According to him, a number of delegations submitted proposals to supplement the Helsinki Final Act, moreover to supplement it with the proposals which would essentially mean interference in the internal affairs of European states. A number of questions arise in connection with this. Firstly, in itself Kampelman's statement should be seen as a violation of the meeting's procedure.

After all, the participants came to an agreement not to announce the contents of discussions and not to turn the meeting into a platform for unleashing polemical propaganda campaigns. Incidentally the leader of the U.S. delegation admitted some days ago in an interview that it was precisely in stirring up just such an antisocialist campaign that he sees the sense of his presence in Madrid.

Secondly, has anybody given the Madrid meeting a mandate to reexamine or to correct the Helsinki Final Act?

Foreign observers are apparently correctly seeing in the actions of the U.S. representative the desire to avoid constructive negotiations and the adoption of a most important decision to convene a European conference on questions of trust and disarmament.

U.S. 'Disinformation, Slander'

LD141932 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] One of the mainline directions of the struggle of the Soviet Union for universal peace lies in Europe. Our continent is rightly called the cradle of detente. And when, following the successful conclusion of the European conference, one of the Western leaders called Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the architect of detente, this was, at the same time, to stress the great contribution of the entire Soviet policy in the struggle for the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

This week, an event took place which is directly concerned with the fate of peace and detente in our part of the world. I have in mind the meeting of representatives from 35 states participating in the European conference. As you no doubt know, it resumed its work in Madrid on 9 November after an 8-month break. Altogether, 2 years have now passed since the start of this long drawn-out diplomatic marathon.

What do the peoples of Europe want from the Madrid meeting? They want it to deepen and widen the riverbed of detente, so it cannot be torn to pieces by reckless politicians, and that it move the threat of war yet further away from our common home. This, in fact, explains the particular interest of the peoples and of the overwhelming majority of governments represented at the meeting in the Madrid forum in achieving general agreement on convening a European conference on disarmament. In the name of this cause, persistent efforts have been made by the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, of neutral and nonaligned states.

True, a majority of countries which are allies of the United States do not conceal their particular interest in convening a European disarmament conference. In such a case it is right to ask: So what is hampering agreement? How can one explain the 20 year delay? I had the opportunity to visit Madrid as a special correspondent for this meeting and, with all the authoritativeness of an eyewitness, I can state that there was not one occasion on which the American delegate would even once take the floor to express support, say, for measures to strengthen peace, military detente, the deepening of economic cooperation. Each time, the Madrid platform was used by him only as a platform for disinformation and slander, in the spirit of coarse interference into affairs which are exclusively within the internal competence of the socialist countries.

And so, now the first reports coming in from Madrid following the resumption of the meeting certainly do not give any grounds for optimism. The American side is not simply continuing to try to have things its own way, but with the help of other NATO states it is again trying to push the meeting even further off the main track with new demands, as the Western agencies report, expressed in a spirit of unacceptable diktat about the way other states should arrange the order of their life.

Thus, the course of the Madrid meeting is yet another example of the opposition of two opposing lines in world policy, a line of high responsibility for the fate of peace, and a line which cannot be described other than as the manifestation of the greatest irresponsibility and disregard for the vital interests of the peoples.

Implications for Mideast Events

LD110054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The meeting of the representatives of the countries which took part in the European security conference held in Helsinki has been resumed in Madrid. One of the basic aims of the Madrid meeting centers on trying to improve understanding among the states and to consolidate security and cooperation. The achievement of the idea of convening a conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe is considered an important issue to be discussed at the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet Union has frequently called for the spreading of the scope of the effectiveness of detente throughout all continents. This is the aim of the Soviet proposals with regard to the issues of a number of regions and particularly the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Middle East region and other hotspots in the world. The Madrid meeting creates a favorable opportunity to discuss the measures pertaining to the realization of these and other peace initiatives. But American imperialism, by planning its hegemony aimed at imposing Washington's military and political domination on a number of the regions of the world, including the Middle East and the Gulf region which were declared regions of vital interests of the United States, stands as a barrier to discussing measures for the implementation of the peace initiatives, in which all peoples are showing interest. Moreover, the United States is hindering the restoration of the process of international detente in every possible way and is endeavoring with all its strength to widen its military presence and take control of things so as to pressure the Arab countries.

In this connection we give you recent examples. It was announced in the United States that the Pentagon will carry out a series of military maneuvers in November. The operations of the landing of Marines in Somalia, Oman and Morocco will be coordinated during these maneuvers for capturing of the bridgeheads which must be used in the territories of these countries as bases for the Rapid Deployment Force when it is dispatched to any Arab country. More than 2,500 troops, up-to-date military equipment, paratroop units and special units to fight the fedayeen -- in other words to fight the resistance of the local inhabitants if such resistance emerges -- will take part in the maneuvers in Somalia and Oman.

As to the maneuvers in Morocco, where American Marines will appear for the first time in the history of independent Morocco, a dispatch from Washington stated the following: 1,000 Marines, of the 32d Airborne Brigade, will be landed on 9 November by helicopter in the Al Hoceima area, and that within 3 days these forces must prepare a bridgehead to receive and dispatch Rapid Deployment Force units to the Middle East.

The Pentagon is making all kinds of propaganda to the effect that the use of Moroccan territories by the American military is being carried out in accordance with the agreement concluded with that country. The American military presence in Lebanon is also on the increase. The Pentagon has widened the powers of the American Marines stationed there with the multinational forces on the orders of U.S. President Reagan. The American Marines are widening the area which they patrol and will control the strategic roads.

Moreover, Washington took a decision for the formal dispatch of 60 military advisers for the reorganization of the Lebanese Army along American lines. The purpose of this is to widen its military presence and its control over Lebanon.

The danger of the aggravation of events in this way is absolutely clear. Thus the Pentagon is a danger to the peoples whose territories it is threatening to turn into a bridgehead for armed aggression against the fraternal Arab countries for the sake of American imperialist interests -- a fact which deals a blow to their political independence because the stationing of American forces there or granting Washington the right to dispatch forces there at any moment ties the policy of those countries to American policy, and particularly in the Middle East.

Every Arab knows full well that American policy in the Middle East assumes an anti-Arab and pro-Israeli nature in all political, economic and military fields. Therefore the Madrid meeting is in line with the interests of all the peoples and paves the way toward detente, the halting of armament race, the liquidation of the foreign military presence, the establishment of demilitarized zones free of nuclear weapons and the establishment of peace zones -- in a word toward everything that the participants in the Helsinki conference supported.

U.S., NATO-State Intentions

LD130836 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 13 Nov 82

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Important Stage of the Madrid Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- Against the background of the international situation which has become aggravated through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the Madrid meeting is a unique forum for preserving the assets of detente, for upholding the interests of security and mutually beneficial cooperation of European states and for exerting a restraining effect on Washington's dangerous adventurous policy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. "The idea that the Madrid meeting could become the beginning of the revival of detente finds increasing understanding."

The newspaper points out further that already now the United States continues to refuse to state its consent to achieving substantial results in Madrid. On the contrary the USA does not scruple to deny possibility of such results.

Touching upon the other NATO countries' and stand on the prospects of the Madrid meeting, the newspaper writes: Despite the statements of good intentions which representatives of that group of countries make now and then, part of them nevertheless has been unable to rise up to the high responsibility for the destiny of detente in Europe, responsibility which has devolved on the participants in the meeting in the present conditions.

Some people, the article says, would like to use the meeting for blocking detente and for continuing attempts at interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. "That is a situation-determined and short-sighted stand. There would be no harm if each participant in the meeting came to think of how much non-resistance to such actions meets its national interests."

"All sober-minded political and state figures, the public and peoples of Europe realize that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Only a peaceful development of Europe, the observance of the Helsinki-conference-elaborated principles of relations between states, can promote the widening of the scope of cooperation between European states in all fields."

NATO MEETING INITIATES 'INFORMATION' CAMPAIGN

LD121932 Moscow TASS in English 1635 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov writes: The aggressive North Atlantic alliance is experiencing an acute lack of ideas. This problem was the topic of a closed-door meeting that was held in Sunningdale, Britain. Official representatives of NATO, parliamentarians and journalists had a confidential meeting there. They discussed the situation in NATO countries in connection with the unprecedented scope of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe, as well as "information problems." The meeting discussed the ways of intensifying the efforts to win over the public opinion and was the first in a series of planned meetings devoted to the problem "NATO and information".

The huge propaganda apparatus of the North Atlantic bloc where the CIA and the "factory of lies", the United States Information Agency (USIA), are setting the trend, backfires. The myth about the alleged "Soviet menace" is ineffective now, no longer serves efficiently as a bugbear. It is only backward philistines that can now be taken in by deliberations about "Moscow's hand". Despite the lavish allocations running into hundreds of millions of dollars, the constant campaign of misinformation and ideological subversion, the stirring up of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria, the NATO propaganda services failed to frustrate powerful anti-war protest all over the world, particularly in Western Europe, failed to slander its noble slogans, discredit its participants.

Taking part in peace marches, unprecedented for their scope, are representative and influential forces -- political parties, trade unions, various public organizations, pacifists, Catholics and Protestants. The widest circles of the European public declare resolutely against the Pentagon's and NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, against turning Western Europe into a launchpad for lethal missiles.

The U.S. Administration is urgently taking measures to intensify the entire system of subversive propaganda and ideological sabotage. Large-scale reorganization of such subversive centres as the Voice of America, Liberty, Free Europe is being carried out. As the NATO meeting in Sunningdale showed, measures are also being taken that are aimed at further integration of the information services of the NATO member-states and turning them into actual branches of the USIA. According to a report of THE WASHINGTON POST its participants advanced proposals to overcome the "cul-de-sac of ideas" in NATO, specifically, to carry out an urgent reorganization of the NATO press service, to create new propaganda bureaus in order to enhance the effectiveness of information. This means that psychological subversion, misinformation and slander will be further intensified. It was also suggested to apply measures to influence clergymen who support the struggle against the arms race and also to toughen state control over the so-called "free" mass media in West European countries.

But the "deficit of ideas" cannot be overcome on the roads of spiralling the arms race, of feverish militaristic preparations, of preparing a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war. NATO lies are nothing but lies.

RUSAKOV ON POLISH SITUATION, PRC RELATIONS

LD121420 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- "The normalisation of the situation in Poland is hampered by the hostile activity of the imperialist states," writes Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who contributed an article to the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. K. Rusakov devoted it to world events, specifically, to the situation in Poland.

"The U.S. has actually organized an economic blockade of Poland and is carrying out a mass ideological campaign against it, in which President Reagan is also participating. The bourgeois propaganda is using the events in Poland to further its anti-Soviet aims," the article points out further.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee underlines that the introduction of martial law in Poland blocked the offensive of counterrevolutionary forces. "However, the opponents of socialism continue to hamper in every way the stabilisation of the situation." The struggle is centred around the question of the future of the trade union movement. "As is known, the enemies of socialism created under the cover of the Solidarity trade union association, a political organization for seizing power. This is why they gave such a hostile reception to the law on trade unions adopted recently by the Sejm, which envisages the organization of trade unions by branches of the economy, with the obligatory acknowledgement in the trade union rules of the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party and the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic."

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee writes further that "China plays a no small role in present-day political life." The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China held recently "confirmed on the whole the course pursued in the past years and consolidated the changes which took place in the party and the country after the death of Mao Zedong. The congress denounced the distortions during the so-called 'Great Cultural Revolution' and 'Great Leap'. However, it was stated at the congress that the Communist Party of China, in pursuing its foreign policy course, "would continue to be guided by the ideas of Mao Zedong. The materials of the congress repeat the same assessments of the causes of the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations."

"Along with the signs which could be regarded as the expression of the desire to change the existing situation for the better, Chinese leaders and mass media did not cease to make statements from anti-Soviet positions. Time will show to what extent the Chinese leadership is ready to really improve relations with this country."

As for the CPSU, "it has always favoured the normalisation of relations with the Chinese People's Republic."

BRIEFS

RESEARCH SHIPS TO ANTARCTIC — Leningrad November 6 TASS — The Argentine trench in the South Atlantic has been chosen by the Soviet researchers as a new scientific ground for experiments and observations under the South Polar Experiment (Polex-South-82) programme. The research vessel Professor Zubov set out from Leningrad today, the first vessel from among the 28th Soviet Antarctic Flotilla to go to the research area. The ship carries specialists of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, oceanologists, meteorologists and polar researchers who are to take the place of winterers in the sixth continent. Dr. Sergey Pryamikov, the scientific director of the voyage, told a TASS correspondent that another two research vessels as well as seven search and fishery boats will be involved in the forthcoming experiment. It is planned to study the dynamics of water masses, their chemical composition and physical properties, thermal balance, and connection between the ocean and atmospheric processes. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 6 Nov 82 LD]

TRUD ANSWERS QUERIES ON U.S. MILITARY AIMS

PM121155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Political observer Vissarion Sisnev article under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "Do the Americans Want War?"]

[Text] In recent weeks the editorial mailbag has brought a considerable number of letters which display an unconcealable concern for the future. Will it be peaceful? Is the present development of events not leading to a fatal outcome, will mankind not find himself on the brink of the abyss? The authors of these messages are well aware as to who, which forces and which country above all bear the responsibility for the fact that such questions are being asked by people engaged in peaceful creative labor. One such question is repeated over and over? Do the Americans really want war? Are they not capable of compelling their leaders to stop toying with their fate, the fate of all people of the world? Former frontline soldiers express the opinion that the Americans' failure to understand the full danger of what their present state administration is doing can be explained by the fact that the majority of them have only a secondhand picture of war. After all, throughout World War II just one bomb sent by Japan, on a small balloon, exploded on U.S. territory, and harmlessly at that. Otherwise the entire population of that country would rise up against those who so impudently discourse about delivering nuclear strikes against Soviet territory, who refuse in a cowardly way to follow the USSR's example of pledging not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

TRUD's readers divide the question of "do the Americans want war?" into more particular items, so to speak, to which today's commentary will be devoted.

[Question] What are Reagan and his "team" striving for; why do they not want to maintain normal relations with our country as some previous U.S. Administrations did?

[Answer] The Reagan administration's world outlook was expressed most clearly, perhaps, by U.S. National Security Council Member Richard Pipes, who said recently that there can be no peace with the USSR until the Russians abandon their economic and social system. A similar idea has been heard more than once, perhaps not so openly, in speeches by Reagan and his ministers -- in the President's speech in London, for example, when he proclaimed an indefinite crusade against communism. As the U.S. press has written, the National Security Council let it be known that henceforth the aim of U.S. national policy is to be the "domination" of the Soviet Union. All of this would be laughable as the most naive absurdity were it not a matter involving the most powerful capitalist state and the West's leader. These insane attempts to "reeducate" the Soviet Union alarm all rational people, including those belonging to the upper strata of U.S. society. This is indicated by the participation of very prominent politicians in the antiwar, antinuclear and anti-Reagan movement.

[Question] It would seem that U.S. capitalists are divided into "good" and "bad." The former are striving for trade with the socialist countries and thereby to maintain detente; the latter, in conjunction with Reagan's "team" are stepping up the arms race and are thinking of nothing but their profits, not even of the possible catastrophic consequences of such a blind hatred for communists.

[Answer] "Good" capitalists fear communism as much as "bad" capitalists, but on the one hand they understand the futility of "crusades" and on the other have already experienced the benefit of normal relations with the USSR. In an interview with a UPI correspondent, Robert (Keyveni), president of the large (Khirman) corporation, said that "for me detente is not an abstraction but a phenomenon which really exists." He had substantial grounds for such a statement: \$44 million in contracts with Soviet organizations.

The same thing could be said by the owners of those machine building enterprises in Vermont which in 1971 dismissed nearly half their workers owing to a lack of orders. Three years later they were at their lathes again: Vermont had received contracts to supply the USSR with equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nor is it without significance, of course, that "good" capitalists are not directly connected with the military industry with which, incidentally, members of Reagan's Cabinet are closely linked. After all, its major centers are located where the "Reagan team" began their storming of the capital -- in California. Cooperating with such gigantic corporations as Rockwell International, for example, the administration is simultaneously fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and inflating the military budget. The corporation benefits directly from both. Under public pressure President Carter froze the production of the B-1 strategic bomber, but Reagan issued an order, served up with a dressing of "Russian military superiority," for 100 of these aircraft which, according to NEWSWEEK's calculations, will cost the taxpayer about \$1000 billion. This also includes the cost of arming them with cruise missiles but one way or another Rockwell International will earn several tens of billions. Is it not true that it clearly made sense for the company to actively encourage and finance a propaganda show on the theme of "the Russians have outflanked us in nuclear arms" (which it actually was doing) and that it now clearly makes sense for it to encourage a course toward a further worsening of relations with the USSR and a worsening of the entire international atmosphere?

[Question] Can Americans exert a decisive influence on Washington policy or not, given that this policy is becoming increasingly dangerous for them? Are they aware that Reagan is exploiting the "Russian peril" as a means of diverting their attention from the domestic economic difficulties experienced by the United States to an increasing degree?

[Answer] Harvard University Prof John Galbraith -- an international authority in the sphere of economics -- recently published an article which analyzed the causes of the growing popularity in the United States of the idea of a nuclear arms freeze. He is convinced that many Americans experienced a previously latent alarm over the possibility of nuclear confrontation. "But like the fear of death they simply brushed this alarm aside. It needed a shock or a whole series of shocks for this alarm to surface. And it was the Reagan administration's policy which had that shock effect." Galbraith ends the article with the statement that the nuclear arms freeze campaign "has reached a scale unseen since the Vietnam war."

This was confirmed graphically at the 2 November midterm elections in which the electors in a number of states were also to express their opinions on the idea of a nuclear arms freeze. And a vast majority gave an unconditional "yes." A similar conclusion is suggested by the fact that the opposition Democratic Party secured itself a majority in the House of Representatives. And there will now be Democratic governors in 36 states out of 50. Americans voted this way not because the Democratic Party is very different from the Republican Party but to express their protest against Reagan's course. Whether Americans are capable of turning the helm of the ship of state in another direction in the name of their own security, only time will tell, but the fact that en masse they are making efforts toward this cannot be doubted. Peace-loving people in other countries can only wish them success.

As for the maneuver to divert attention, this is obvious to many at the present stage and the more far-sighted Americans proposed making more constructive use of international relations at the first signs of the approach of a new economic crisis. It is interesting to recall now that among others, Edward Lamb, the banker and owner of a number of TV stations, was a guest at the 57th October Revolution celebrations in Chicago. He not only accepted the invitation but spoke there, saying in particular that "we shall soon be encountering a crisis of unprecedented scale. The only way out is via bridges built to link us with other social formations. Some 40 percent of mankind lives in the socialist world, which knows no crises. Of the many factors determining that stability, one is that the national product belongs to all citizens." Coming from the mouth of a multimillionaire, that is saying something!

But of course we cannot pin our hopes solely on other people's good will. We Soviet people must show a real concern for peace throughout the world, a special responsibility for it rests on us. The policy of preserving and maintaining peace must rely, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, on the real economic might of the state, on the boundless support of the people and firm friendship and combat alliance with allies and friends. We have all of this. And we are constantly working in this direction.

MILITARY SCIENTIST EXAMINES U.S. WAR DOCTRINE

PM11325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Lev Semeyko article under the rubric "Conjecture and Fact": "Nuclear Dope"]

[Text] The recent speech in the UN First Committee by E. Rostow, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, boiled down to attacks on the USSR's foreign policy and a justification of U.S. global expansionist ambitions. He tried to prove that Soviet military potential "goes far beyond the bounds of any possible requirements of deterrence and defense," while the "aim of the American nuclear arsenal is exclusively to prevent aggression."

What is the true state of affairs?

The invention of the "Soviet military threat" is the most widespread stereotype in Western propaganda. Soviet military doctrine is presented as a "doctrine of waging war," and the Soviet Armed Forces as some kind of "symbol of aggression." On what grounds? Basically, solely the fact that Soviet military might is great.

Well, we make no secret of the fact that our armed forces' might is fairly impressive. But can the conclusion of Soviet "aggressiveness" be drawn from this alone? Of course not. The USSR threatens absolutely nobody. Its military doctrine is purely defensive in nature and is fully in accordance with the general thrust of Soviet foreign policy -- the strengthening of world peace.

The facts testify to this. Here they are. The USSR has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, despite all the complexity of the present-day strategic situation in the world. The USSR resolutely rejects the concept of a first (disarming) nuclear strike, as well as the concept of military superiority, advocating the maintenance of the equilibrium of the sides' forces and the reduction if the level of that equilibrium. It proposes freezing the nuclear and conventional arms race and then reversing it. At the same time it is dismantling a significant proportion of its medium-range missiles in order to create a favorable atmosphere in the Geneva talks and proposes a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The USSR, which is accused of having "too great" a conventional (nonnuclear) might, is prepared to reduce the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe on a mutual basis by 10 or 20 percent, or 50 percent if you like. It would be absurd to see these and other peace-loving initiatives by the USSR and some kind of "machinations" and preparations for a sudden aggression.

But an absurd way of thinking is characteristic of those who are trying, as the saying goes, to shift the blame.

Facts -- yes, facts! -- indicate the really aggressive nature of U.S. military doctrine. Chief among these facts is the desire to gain military superiority over the USSR at all costs. But superiority is not required for defense, it could be evidence of preparations for aggression. It is for aggressive purposes that nuclear facilities are created which are capable, according to Pentagon calculations, of putting the Soviet nuclear forces out of action with highly accurate surprise strikes -- moreover, of radically undermining the Soviet Armed Forces' capacity to wage active combat operations to rebuff aggression.

These goals are set by the U.S. "new military strategy" -- the strategy of "direct confrontation." In words it is aimed at "detering" aggression, but in practice it is aimed at unleashing war in suitable conditions and, moreover, at securing victory in that war. The Pentagon's gamble is to spend all that is necessary to increase America's military might and obtain military advantages over the Soviet Union.

Of course, Washington cannot fail to realize that a massive retaliatory nuclear strike by the USSR would have catastrophic consequences for America itself. At the same time there is an extremely great temptation to use nuclear weapons to achieve expansionist foreign policy goals. Evidence of this is provided by the U.S. refusal to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, whatever phraseology may be used to mask this refusal. The gamble on waging a "limited" nuclear war is evidence of the same thing. The United States, which has not felt the horrors of war on its own territory for more than a century, would like to shift the main weight on a nuclear battle onto Europe. Hence not only the calls for the accelerated buildup of NATO's conventional military might in Europe, but -- most important -- the intention of deploying the additional "Eurostrategic" nuclear potential there at all costs.

Of course, Washington is also aware that calculations based on "limited" nuclear war may be unjustified. It will not be possible to complete such a war on "favorable terms for the United States," which is what they are gambling on. So they have now set a course of preparations for a "protracted" nuclear war with all its terrible consequences. It is with a view to waging such a war that it is planned to virtually double the U.S. nuclear arsenal, which now has some 30,00 nuclear warheads, by creating another 23,000. The directives on building the U.S. Armed Forces in 1984-1988 say frankly: "U.S. nuclear potential must prevail even in the conditions of protracted war." What is that if it is not evidence of aggressive designs and calculations of victory in any circumstances?

Of course, the Pentagon would prefer a short nuclear fight -- that is "cheaper" and "more efficient." In preparing for a "first strike" they gamble on destroying the whole complex of the USSR's most important sites -- military (above all nuclear), administrative and industrial. This is the aim of Presidential Directive 59, approved by Carter and developed by additional instructions from Reagan. It is in the interests of a "first strike" that a strategic arms buildup program without precedent in U.S. history has been planned -- the creation of MX ICBM's, Trident submarine-launched missiles, long-range cruise missiles. These must all possess high accuracy and a large nuclear yield, making it possible, according to Pentagon calculations, to destroy highly protected targets.

Thus there is clearly a gamble on aggression, and not on "detering" it. This gamble accords fully with Washington's political goal of securing American world domination. It ties in completely with the political principle of a "crusade" against communism which Reagan calls for. "Let us stop hesitating, let us use our might," was his pathetic call in the British Parliament last summer.

Who threatens whom in the modern world is a cardinal question in the political and ideological struggle in the international arena. In answering it, it is necessary to take account of a whole range of factors defining states' foreign and military policy, to take account of not just words, but practical actions. Real international security can only be ensured by renouncing the use or the threat of force, ending the arms race and bringing about disarmament and the peaceful resolution of international disputes. That is the USSR's approach. With that approach the question of the notorious "Soviet military threat" simply has no right to exist.

But people in the United States think differently. Their leaders regard military strength as the only measure of security. The strengthening of military might constantly receives priority in their policy, with the aim of changing the military balance in their favor not so much quantitatively as qualitatively and thereby preparing "advantageous conditions" for aggression in a particular crisis situation. That is why U.S. military doctrine is a "doctrine of waging war" and a "doctrine of victory" (to use American terminology).

To avert nuclear war is the main task of today. And it can be resolved if common sense prevails, if the political will for disarmament becomes the property of not only the East but the West too. As was recently reaffirmed at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, socialism's policy has been and remains a policy of peace, averting nuclear catastrophe and reliably ensuring security for all peoples.

U.S. PUBLIC FOOLED BY REAGAN ON VIETNAM WAR

LD121130 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Vladislav Kozykov commentary]

[Text] It's clear that the present administration in Washington is trying to use Veterans' Day, which is being observed throughout the United States, for its own political purposes. Attempts are made to justify the Pentagon's ruthless aggression in Vietnam and also to take public attention from today's extremely dangerous foreign policy pursued by the Republican leadership. Official Washington has built their week of ceremony along the opening of a freshly-completed memorial of the war in Vietnam with its long listing of the Americans dead in that war. In the National Cathedral the names of nearly 58,000 United States soldiers, victims of the Pentagon intervention, are being read aloud and a variety of other ceremonies, parades and observances are planned across the nation.

The question arises, however, what the 58,000 Americans died for in Vietnam. According to President Reagan's remarks during his visit to the cathedral on Wednesday, the tragedy was that they were asked to fight and die for a cause that their country was unwilling to win. That means the President regrets the American armed intervention in Vietnam was stopped. He regrets that the killing of the Americans and the Vietnamese was ceased, and the American youth returned home.

In my view, the true tragedy was that the American people were fooled by their leaders and drawn into an unjust war against another nation. That, incidentally, was confirmed by the Pentagon Papers published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Besides, the then growing antiwar movement in the United States largely contributed to the withdrawal of the American Armed Forces from Indochina.

Today, however, the Reagan administration seems to want to rewrite history and to justify the American aggression against Vietnam. This is being done with a very definite purpose. The Republican administration is preparing new Vietnams for the American people. It has formed a special interventionist armed force, the so-called Rapid Deployment Force and declared it would (?sent it) against other sovereign nations.

Actually, Reagan's policies threaten the Americans and other people with not only new Vietnams, or local wars, but with a nuclear catastrophe. Intensive preparations for a nuclear war are in full swing in the United States. For instance, President Reagan has decided to build 17,000 more strategic nuclear warheads, though the existing American nuclear arsenal is sufficient to destroy the whole of the planet. It is known the Republican administration refuses to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union did. It was President Reagan who said quite clearly that a nuclear war is admissible. I could see, he said, where you could have the exchange of tactical nuclear weapons against troops in the field. And it was Richard Phillips, Reagan's (?highranking) adviser in the National Security Council who expressed the administration's faith in a winnable nuclear war. In his interview for THE WASHINGTON POST, he said that losses, while terrible in a nuclear war, can be scaled down with careful planning and (?our) determination to win a protracted conflict.

Such is the approach of the present leadership in Washington to the issues of unleashing and waging a nuclear war. Needless to say, the approach is adventurous and irresponsible. It is (?hardly) surprising, therefore, that the administration rejects the Soviet Union's proposal to freeze nuclear weapons and also try to ignore, under various pretexts, the demands of the American public on freezing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals. No freeze is acceptable to the White House when it concentrates on preparing a nuclear war. If anything, official Washington's tribute to the memory of the Americans dead in the war in Vietnam seems hypocritical, especially on the Veterans' Day. The foreign policies of the Republican administration on the world scene are fraught with disastrous consequences, not only for American servicemen but also for the entire population of the United States as well as all other nations.

LATE REPORT: ANDROPOV, BUSH HOLD TALKS 15 NOV

LD151523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Nov 82

["Conversation Between Yu. V. Andropov and G. Bush" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TASS) -- Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a conversation in the Kremlin with G. Bush, vice president of the United States, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation.

On behalf of the President and the people of the United States, the American representatives expressed condolences on the demise of L. I. Brezhnev.

On the Soviet side, appreciation was expressed for the respect displayed on the part of the U.S. Administration for the memory of L. I. Brezhnev.

A brief exchange of views was also held on principal matters of Soviet-American relations.

In this respect Yu. V. Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union, consistently carrying out a policy of peace, is prepared to build relations with the United States on a basis of full equality, noninterference, mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of both countries and normalization [ozdorovleniye] of the international situation.

Present at the conversation were A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR and A. M. Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CHINA

HUANG HUA COMMENTS ON USSR TIES, BREZHNEV WISH

OW141922 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and foreign minister, arrived in Moscow on 14 November to attend the funeral of Comrade Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [party title not given]. Before departure from Beijing, he was interviewed by XINHUA reporters.

In his capacity as a Chinese leader and also in his own name, Huang Hua expressed deep grief over the death of Comrade Brezhnev. He said: There is a profound traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. Peace and friendship between the two countries completely conforms to the interests not only of the two countries and the two peoples but of peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

Huang Hua pointed out: Not long before his death, President Brezhnev in several speeches expressed the wish to work for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. His speeches reflected the urgent desire of the masses of the Soviet people to improve the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government and people highly appraise these speeches by President Brezhnev. The Chinese people have always treasured their traditional friendship with the Soviet people and hope that the two peoples can be friendly with each other on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Huang Hua said: The Chinese people sincerely hope that there will be a genuine improvement in the relations between the two countries through the removal of all obstacles and that these relations will return to normal step by step.

RENMIN RIBAO WRITES ON ANDROPOV POLICY, CAREER

LD132344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1931 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Reporting on its front page on the election of Comrade Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO stresses: Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated that the pursuance of home and foreign policy, worked out under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, would be continued. The paper published the biography of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

CONTINUING FRIENDSHIP FOR PRC EMPHASIZED

OW141930 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Vasilyev commentary: "Firm and Unshakable Principled Policy"]

[Text] The Soviet party and government have always been and still are supporters of peace and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese people. This is determined by the genuine internationalist Leninist foreign policy pursued by the CPSU toward the people of all countries. The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people was born in their common struggle against the common class enemies and for national and social liberation. The Soviet Union has always proceeded from the class interests in fostering Soviet-Chinese relations and helped bring about the victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary forces.

When the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, the Soviet and Chinese people shared common ideals and goals in the struggle for social transformation and development according to socialist principles.

The Soviet Union helped China restore and develop its economy, defended it from attack by U.S. imperialism and the Chiang gang and helped it strengthen its defense capabilities. At that time, the Soviet Union and China in the international arena stood together for consolidating the positions of socialism and the national liberation movement, safeguarded and consolidated world peace and jointly fought back the aggressive conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

In recent years, the Soviet Union on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations has unswervingly followed the principle of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses held in 1971, 1976 and 1981 respectively. Documents of these party congresses point out that improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will be in the fundamental and long-range interests of both countries and in the interests of the freedom and consolidated peace of the people of the socialist countries and the world as a whole. For example, documents of the 24th CPSU Congress pointed out the Soviet side is willing to do its best not only to help normalize Soviet-Chinese relations but to help restore the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries. The documents expressed the firm belief that these were things that certainly could be accomplished. Documents of the 25th CPSU said that the Soviet Union pursued a policy toward China based on equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and non-use of force. In other words, it is willing to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed our party's principled policy toward China. The congress pointed out that the Soviet Union never wanted a confrontation with the People's Republic of China, and that the Soviet Union followed the principle of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and hoped for Soviet-Chinese relations to be built on a good-neighbor basis.

Our proposals for normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations still stand. Our respect and friendly feelings for the Chinese people remain unchanged. The Soviet Union holds that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is an important matter, which will be a positive contribution to consolidating the foundation of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

At present, imperialism is pursuing its wildly arrogant policies to aggravate international tensions everywhere, and in the international arena socialism and capitalism are engaged in an extremely acute class struggle. Under the circumstances, the question of Soviet-Chinese relations is becoming increasingly significant.

Only imperialism and the world's reactionary forces are afraid of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. They resent even the slightest signs of normalization in Soviet-Chinese relations. The prospect of a split between the Soviet Union and China is an important component of the U.S. plan to make the world's socialist system go backward. Imperialist strategists know that the restoration of relations of mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and China will cause a great change in the Far East and Southeast Asia unfavorable to imperialism.

Dear listeners, as you all know, all-round improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations is of great significance not only to the Soviet and Chinese people but to the peaceful and socialist forces of the whole world.

ALEKSEYEV MARKS SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW131231 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Alekseyev's talk: "Sun Yat-sen Was a Supporter of Soviet-Chinese Friendship" in commemoration of Sun Yat-sen's 116th birth anniversary]

[Excerpts] Sun Yat-sen was an outstanding activist in the Chinese people's liberation movement and a staunch fighter against imperialism and colonialism. He wholeheartedly served the Chinese people's immediate interests.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Soviet Russia had a great impact on Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese revolution. In her memoirs regarding Sun Yat-sen, his close comrade-in-arms He Xiangning said: The October Revolution had awakened all the oppressed peoples throughout the world. Sun Yat-sen was determined to learn from Soviet Russia.

In 1923, Sun Yat-sen invited Borodin, a veteran Communist Party member, to work as his political advisor. He fully realized that, to make China's revolutionary movement a success, it was important to win the support of the Soviet working people. Thus, Sun Yat-sen's policy to form an alliance with Soviet Russia became the foundation of China's foreign policy at that time. In 1924, Sun Yat-sen announced the three great policies of alliance with the Soviet Russia of Lenin and Stalin, cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers. These policies had become the important component part of the three principles of the people.

Sun Yat-sen spoke highly of the Soviet policy, and called for efforts to abolish those unequal treaties which were binding the Chinese people's hands and feet at that time. The Soviet Union was the only nation that announced the abolition of all unequal treaties signed with China and took the path of fostering friendship with China at that time. Even up to his last day, Sun Yat-sen remained an enthusiastic supporter of the joint struggle waged by the Chinese people and all the oppressed peoples in the East to oppose world imperialism and form an alliance with the world's first Soviet nation.

The Soviet people believe that the friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union, advocated by China's outstanding revolutionary and nationalist Sun Yat-sen, will definitely be resumed.

LATE REPORT: HUANG HUA TO STAY UNTIL 17 NOV

LD151642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who was his country's representative to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, will remain in Moscow until November 17, it was officially announced here. Huang's prolonged stay in the Soviet Union is being connected with an announced meeting with his host, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Well-informed diplomatic sources claim that the meeting is scheduled for Tuesday.

AFP: ANDROPOV REPORTED TO VISIT DPRK IN SPRING

OWI40653 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AFP) -- New Soviet Communist Party chief Yuriy Andropov visited North Korea secretly in the spring, JIJI PRESS has reported from the South Korean capital, Seoul.

Authoritative diplomatic sources in South Korea said yesterday that Mr Andropov was in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang shortly before secret visits there in April by top Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

COMMENT ON INCREASING U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY TIES

PRAVDA Editorial Article

PM121507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] As a result of recent talks in Washington the leaders of the U.S. and Japanese military departments agreed to deploy two squadrons of sophisticated American F-16 fighter-bombers on Japanese territory. It is planned to send 48 of these planes, which are capable of carrying both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons, over a range of more than 1,000 km, to the American Air Force base at Misawa (in the north of Honshu, the biggest of the Japanese islands) together with American Air Force servicing personnel numbering more than 1,500.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo makes any secret of the fact that the main task of these fighter-bombers will be "offensive operations against Soviet bases in the Maritime Kray and on Sakhalin Island," while sending them to Japan is aimed at changing the balance of military forces in the region in favor of the United States.

Nor is it ruled out that the F-16 planes whose deployment in Misawa is now being discussed could be used as a factor for strong-arm and direct military pressure on those Far Eastern countries which fall within their radius of operation. France's LE MONDE newspaper, for instance, expresses the thought that although Soviet territory is mainly cited as the potential target for the F-16's by commentators, Chinese territory also falls within their range. According to LE MONDE they constitute an assault force targeted on the whole continent.

It should be noted that nearly all the political opposition parties in Japan are unanimous in the view that the agreement on deploying F-16 planes in Japan could lead to the exacerbation of the situation in the Far East, open up a new channel for the arms race in that region and complicate Japan's relations with neighbouring countries.

Tokyo's intention of making Japanese territory available for basing F-16 fighter-bombers, which significantly increase America's offensive potential in the Far East, will inevitably further exacerbate tension in the region.

This latest militarist act, which the United States and Japan try to justify with references to the "Soviet military threat," is a concrete manifestation of the line of extending the American military presence in the western pacific and drawing Japan further into the Pentagon's aggressive military-strategic plans.

In Japan itself, as is indicated by numerous local press reactions, the report on the forthcoming shipment of F-16 planes to Misawa has caused deep alarm.

Broad strata of the public in the country realize that the deployment of offensive means of waging modern warfare -- above all means capable of carrying nuclear weapons -- is particularly dangerous for such a densely populated country as Japan.

Now that the United States is widely propagandizing strategic doctrines which envisage the possibility of a "first strike" and a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, the dangerous essence of American military plans to build up the offensive potential in the Far East, including nuclear potential, stands out clearly.

Washington has already announced its decision to equip with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet which are constantly present in the waters off Japan and which call regularly at Japanese ports. The forthcoming basing of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons in Japan has now been announced. who can guarantee that this will not be followed by an agreement on the direct deployment of American nuclear ammunition on Japanese soil?

Despite Japanese Government assurances that it adheres in its policy to the three non-nuclear principles -- not to produce, not to acquire and not to import nuclear weapons -- facts indicating otherwise have more than once been made public. Even high-ranking American representatives have confirmed that under cover of the "security treaty" Washington has more than once brought nuclear weapons into Japanese territory with Tokyo's connivance.

The implementation of the American-Japanese design in relation to the Misawa Base will create a serious threat to the cause of peace in the Far East, and first and foremost to the security of Japan itself, which the United States is exposing to a retaliatory strike. "The people's masses on all continents," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his recent Kremlin speech, "protest angrily against Washington's aggressive policy, which threatens to push the world into the flames of nuclear war. The adventurist, crude, undisguisedly selfish nature of this policy gives rise to growing indignation in many countries, including some of the U.S. allies." It is not the mythical "Soviet military threat," but the realization of broad strata of the Japanese people that the line the United States and those in its wake follow is one of deepening tension and of exacerbating the situation as much as possible that has aroused a wave of antiwar demonstrations in Japan on a scale without precedent for many years.

Tokyo's increasingly active involvement in Washington's aggressive plans cannot be concealed by any assertions that the stepping up of the Pentagon's offensive potential on the Japanese islands "meets the interests of strengthening the country's defense." In fact this is an open "contribution" by Japan to the unprecedented arms race launched by the United States, to plans to achieve U.S. military superiority and the intention of imposing American diktat on the world.

The question arises: Against whom does Japan intend to "defend itself" with the help of American offensive weapons? Does the notorious American "nuclear umbrella" really serve the cause of the country's security at all?

It is well known that in taking on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons the Soviet Union took an exceptionally important step along the path of preventing nuclear war. It is also known that the USSR consistently advocates the establishment of good-neighborly relations based on mutual respect for the sides' sovereignty and equality with all states, including Japan, its neighbor in the Far East:

It is hard to understand what moral right certain Japanese figures have to talk about the "fears" allegedly inspired in them by particular actions by the USSR, when they will not even hear about the Soviet proposal to discuss mutual fears and concerns and reach agreement on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides.

Something else is obvious: Some people are deliberately gambling on exacerbating Japanese-Soviet relations in order to justify the rearming of Japan by means of ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat."

According to Britain's newspaper, THE TIMES, it became known in Tokyo simultaneously with the decision to make bases available for American F-16 planes, that the Japan Defense Agency is developing "surface-to-surface" missiles, which could be used against the Soviet Union by virtue of their tactical specifications. This, according to THE TIMES, indicates the crossing of the limit up to which Japanese Armed Forces potential could be described as defensive.

Whatever role Japanese Government leaders may assign to American military bases, on which sophisticated means of waging war -- including nuclear war -- are deployed with their consent, it remains an indisputable fact that the bases will be in the hands of the Pentagon, not the Japanese authorities. It would be equally incorrect to believe that the states threatened by these means of waging war will not take appropriate defensive measures if necessary. The designs and practical actions of the United States and Japan in deploying American offensive weapons on Honshu Island naturally cannot be ignored by the Soviet Union, since they directly affect its security interests in the Far East.

As a statement made to the Japanese Government the other day says, the implementation of these designs in building up military forces close to the Soviet borders would force the Soviet Union to adopt additional retaliatory measures of a defensive nature to neutralize the new danger emanating from Japanese territory.

There can be no doubt that the long-term interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and the cause of peace and security in the Far East would be met not by whipping up tension, but by seeking ways of strengthening mutual trust and extending businesslike cooperation.

Visits by U.S. Officials

LD121050 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2011 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Georgiy Zubkov commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Excerpts] High-ranking U.S. officials have clearly begun to visit Tokyo more frequently. Eagleburger, under secretary of state for political affairs, arrived here on Wednesday, 9 November. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is expected on Friday. Schneider, under secretary of state for security assistance, will arrive in the Japanese capital on Sunday, 14 November, as will Sigur, National Security Council official responsible for Asian affairs. One can recall that quite recently, in October, Sakurachi, Japanese foreign affairs minister, and Ito, head of the National Defense Board, set off for visits to Washington.

How can one explain such an intensive exchange of visits and such frequent meetings of representatives of the United States and America active support from its Japanese allies for the course Washington is pursuing of whipping up international tension and confrontation with the USSR. [sentence as received]

This is confirmed by the talks which have just been held between Eagleburger and the Japanese leaders. According to reports in the Tokyo press, the visitor from across the ocean called for conducting a hardline policy with regard to the USSR and demanded that Japan together with other NATO countries should elaborate a long-term, anti-Soviet strategy.

What are the U.S. Administration's specific demands? The Pentagon considers that if necessary, Japan should conduct operations in a radius of 1,000 nautical miles from its shores and it should block the international La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korean Straits.

The Japanese Armed Forces are being allocated the role of appendage to the U.S. 7th Fleet. Apart from the modernization and strengthening of the air and naval forces, the United States is demanding that Japan should put the latest Japanese industrial technology at the Pentagon's disposal.

As Japanese observers note, Japanese-U.S. links in the military sphere are greatly influenced by economic contradictions. The newspaper MAINICHI wrote on this subject that Reagan and those around him are sure that an increase in spending on the needs of the armed forces would lower the competitiveness of Japanese goods. And it is well-known just how great this competitiveness is.

The visits to Tokyo by the latest Washington emissaries together with the militaristic plans are also pursuing the aim of achieving new concessions from the Japanese Government in the Japanese-U.S. trade war.

Eagleburger Negotiations

LD111116 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logichev reports:

The American Administration is persistently pressing its allies for unconditional support of its anti-Soviet foreign policy. Evidence of this was furnished by negotiations held here yesterday between Lawrence Eagleburger, USA undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Japanese leaders.

The Washington emissary, the local press points out, advocated a "tough policy" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and urged Japan together with other Western countries to work out a long-term anti-Soviet strategy according to a United States script.

Eagleburger's position caused some bewilderment amidst his Japanese partners in the talks. According to the newspaper MAINICHI, Kiichi Miyazawa, the secretary-general of Japan's Cabinet of Ministers, favoured a "more flexible approach in relations with the USSR."

Eagleburger's visit to Tokyo also has the purpose of gaining concessions from Japan in military and commercial questions. During his meetings with Japanese Government officials, he urged them to exert further efforts to build up military power, and called for concessions in the Japanese-American trade war. In doing so he brushed aside attempts by representatives of the Tokyo government to ease American pressure by references to the critical financial situation of the government -- the state debt approaching 100 trillion yen.

Commenting on the talks, local observers assess them as an expression of Washington's desire to exploit the political crisis in Japan for tying its Far-Eastern ally still more closely to its aggressive militaristic policy, to compel it to make commercial and economic concessions.

Increase in U.S. Facilities

LD121148 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 12 TASS -- The Japanese Government has decided today to allow the U.S. Air Force to use another three facilities on the country's territory, namely the Japanese Air Force base Komatsu and two radar stations in the central part of the Honshu Island. The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN points out that now the U.S. Air Force has strong points in all parts of the country.

Japan has now become the Pentagon's giant military bridgehead in Asia and the Pacific. The country houses more than 100 U.S. military bases and facilities with about 50,000 personnel. Their upkeep costs the Japanese taxpayers 1,000 million dollars a year.

Threat to China

OW100149 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Listeners, in recent years, Japan's foreign policy has been characterized by a clear inconsistency between its expression in words of its support for the cause of peace and its deeds in accelerating a planned military buildup. According to the Western press, Japan's direct military spending today exceeds \$10 billion. If undisclosed spending and indirect appropriations are accounted for, Japan is now one of the five largest military powers in the capitalist world. Japan ranks first in the world in the speed of its military budget increase. Ivanov, an observer from this station, has the following comments:

Japan's ruling clique holds a military and political theory that Japan's military strength is a component part of the huge military machine used by the entire imperialist world to resist socialist forces. Therefore, they completely rule out the possibility of implementing an unarmed, neutralist policy favored by Japan's democrats. This is shown by rapid arms expansion. The Pentagon's demand for an energetic expansion of a reviving Japan, within the scope of the U.S. Asian military strategical setup, has been satisfied. There are also attempts to wantonly interpret the antiwar articles in the Japanese Constitution in order to justify Japan's need for nuclear weapons. Japan has formulated a policy of creating material, organizational and mental conditions for rapid deployment of a powerful armed forces equipped with the most sophisticated weapons. Japan's militarization is closely related to U.S. military strategy and U.S. foreign policy. The United States wants to make its military alliance with Japan play a prime role in attaining its regional and global goals. It has turned Japan into a base for its expansion in Asia and the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan and efforts conform to the interests of some Japanese cliques, which vainly hope for revenge and for a re seizure of vast territory on the Asian Continent. Facts show that there exist in Japan some forces wanting to revive the great Japanese empire. The threat to Asia of Japanese militarism, particularly to China, is daily and clearly increasing. The leaders and the press of Asian countries are worried about the threat. They have many grounds for thinking that the plan to develop and strengthen the Japanese Armed Forces may cause tension in the Pacific region.

Japanese militarism has always been a deadly enemy of the Chinese people and the people of other Asian countries. Its alliance with U.S. imperialism can only increase the threat of war in the Far East.

Beglov Analysis

LD110018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Philippines Marcos has said that due to Japan's so-called new military role it poses a new threat to the small countries in Southeast Asia. Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar, Indonesia's foreign minister, also spoke of his country's concern in this respect when he talked to Japanese journalists.

What has forced Japan's neighbors to speak of the new threat? Spartak Beglov, international affairs journalist, notes:

First, the present rate of rearmament in Japan has assumed such a nature that in this respect it has even surpassed NATO. In the past decade an annual 7 percent increase in the country's military budget has been taking place. The qualitative aspect of these preparations -- the equipping of Japan with the latest means of conducting war on land, air, and sea -- testifies to the Japanese nation's violation of the pledge contained in Article Nine of the postwar Constitution on the rejection of war.

Second, it is the actual transformation of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty into a military treaty between the two countries. In accordance with the treaty Japan bears a strategic responsibility for the Far East and the Pacific Ocean area with a radius of 1,000 miles encompassing an area of security and communications of the Soviet Union, China, and the ASEAN countries.

Third, it is the drawing of the rearmed Japan into the U.S. offensive strategy. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Japanese military potential is now at the service of U.S. nuclear strategy, the strategy of so-called protracted or limited nuclear wars. In fact the country is being pushed toward fulfilling NATO's military tasks in the Far East and these tasks are everywhere subordinated to the defense of so-called U.S. vital interests.

Tokyo's consent to deploy over 40 F-16 U.S. fighter-bombers at Misawa, the U.S. military base, is the latest vivid confirmation of the validity of all the misgivings. These planes are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is understandable that the Soviet Union has reached to this fact with particular concern. The Asian states know all too well that the F-16 planes are a sinister herald of a new escalation of tension.

It is well known from the entire experience of the past few years that in areas where F-16 fighter-bombers appear either aggressive sorties are taking place, as occurred with the Israeli attack on the Lebanese and Palestinians, or hotbeds of pressure on neighboring countries are created; this is demonstrated by the delivery of F-16 planes to Pakistan with manifest anti-Indian designs.

Japanese Militarism

OW142046 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The United States and Japan reached agreement on deploying U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers on Japanese territory. These planes are capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear weapons. With regard to this, the Soviet Union has issued a statement to the Japanese Government. The statement points out that Japan's active participation in the U.S. plan to step up war preparations in the Far East and the western Pacific can notably aggravate the situation and threaten peace in this region. This station's observer on foreign policy issues, Glebov, has this to say:

The action of U.S. imperialism and its partner, Japan, is a manifestation of their line to aggravate the situation to the worst possible extent. U.S. imperialism and its followers have launched an unprecedentedly large-scale arms race, particularly nuclear arms, in their attempt to gain military superiority. By embarking on this path, the imperialists are trifling with the people's fate in a most irresponsible manner.

The deployment of long-range U.S. planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons near the Soviet border can only be regarded by the Soviet side as a hostile move directly threatening Soviet security. The implementation of the plan to deploy U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers in Japan naturally will force the Soviet Union to take defensive countermeasures to offset the new danger.

In stepping up its aggressive activities in the Far East, U.S. imperialism is acting in concert with the stepped-up activities of Japanese militarist forces.

In fact, the so-called exploits of Japan's warlike elements in Asian countries, primarily China, are openly extolled in Japan, and Japanese militarist aggression and atrocities in the 1930's and 1940's are being whitewashed. For example, there has been a plan to erect a monument to the puppet "Manzhouguo" on Chinese territory. It should be pointed out that "Manzhouguo" was Japan's base to start large-scale aggressive moves against China. Textbooks being published attempt to defend Japan's aggressive wars and conceal the atrocities committed by Japanese militarists in China and other Asian countries.

U.S. imperialism has taken note of the militarist sentiment of certain groups in Japan and hoped to make use of this sentiment to achieve its hegemonist objectives in Asia. For example, Washington also relies on the Japan-U.S. security treaty signed in the early 1950's. Referring to this treaty, the HONGQI JOURNAL, issue No 5, in 1960, pointed out that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is a treaty of an aggressive military alliance aimed at opposing the people of China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries. The Chinese and Japanese people as well as the peace-loving people of the whole world should oppose the U.S.-Japan military alliance treaty.

Realities have proved that the aggressive and anti-China character of the treaty has not disappeared. In fact, that is precisely what it is. U.S. imperialism is using the Japan-U.S. military alliance to speed up the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's militarization. The deployment of U.S. F-16 planes in Japan is also related to the military alliance with the United States. It should be understood that these long-range planes can also fly to China. Moreover, they can be transferred to Taiwan. The United States calls Taiwan an unsinkable aircraft carrier. According to Presidential Order No 59, the Pentagon could wipe out 100 important targets on Chinese territory, which very possibly include targets to be wiped out by nuclear weapons carried by the F-16 planes.

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS

LD122322 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 12 (MONTSAME) -- Addressing the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Viktor Gorbato, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, pilot-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union highly assessed enthusiasm and fraternal feelings of the Mongolian people displayed in observing the jubilee events in the history of the Soviet Union, which are of great significance for the destinies of the Mongolian people as well. The 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is taking place just after the celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The all-round Mongolian-Soviet co-operation and the inviolable friendship founded by the great Lenin and the leader of the Mongolian revolution Sukhe-Bator is steadily developing and deepening with every passing year. The first two countries to build a new society, Mongolia and the Soviet Union laid the foundations of interstate relations of a new type based on the mutual interest in each other's successes, V.V. Gorbato said.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that fraternal Mongolian-Soviet relations have long-standing revolutionary and combat traditions. Our friendship and cooperation were engendered and tempered in the joint revolutionary struggle, in the battle on the River Khalkhin Gol and during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship embracing all spheres of life has raised to the space heights. [sentence as received]

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held last year, the subsequent meetings of L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal reaffirmed the unfailing course of the two fraternal parties towards the all-round deepening of the unbreakable friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and mapped out a new stage in the development of our multilateral co-operation, the speaker stressed.

Viktor Gorbatko pointed to the great contribution of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia at the period when the international situation has aggravated through the fault of the U.S. imperialism. The world public, primarily the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, warmly welcome the proposal of the MPR to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific, the speaker stressed.

Today the Mongolian People's Republic, said the speaker, outstrips many countries in Asia and elsewhere by a number of economic and cultural development showings. The selfless labour of the Mongolian people under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party -- resulted in tremendous achievements of fraternal Mongolia in the socialist construction. The Soviet people rejoice at the successes of People's Mongolia in the social and economic development.

The ever-expanding economic co-operation between the two countries serves as the material basis of the further consolidation of the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Our friendship is the earnest of new victories and accomplishment and is ever more strengthening in the joint labour, the speaker noted.

V.V. Gorbatko pointed out the really universal character and fruitfulness of the activity of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which involves the overwhelming majority of the population of the MPR. The political, economic and ideological effectiveness is the criterion of this work.

The speaker dwelt upon the many-faceted activity of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, which has carried out a complex of measures during the past years with the participation of broad strata of the Soviet public.

BRIEFS

MPR LIBRARIANS VISIT -- A group of librarians from the Mongolian People's Republic have visited Frunze, the capital of Kirghiz SSR. During their stay, they visited the library in Frunze and a number of other libraries in Kirghiz towns and villages. The MPR librarians praised the work of Kirghiz libraries aimed at serving the people.
[Tashekent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Nov 82 GF]

KARMAL SPEAKS ON PDPA POLICY, PARTY TASKS

'Difficulties Natural'

LD111744 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul November 11 TASS -- The domestic and internal policy of the People's Democratic Party of the Afghanistan and of the revolutionary state is being successfully pursued day by day notwithstanding all existing difficulties. This policy serves the interests of the working people, the defence of the revolution and the building of a new society in the country. This [words indistinct] by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was addressing a seminar of leaders of party organizations in provinces and towns of the country.

Difficulties are natural in the progress of revolutionary development and we must tirelessly deal with them. Our main task, Babrak Karmal emphasized, is to strengthen the unity of the party for this is the key to overcoming all difficulties and problems.

The process of normalization in the country becomes more obvious with every passing day now, Babrak Karmal said. Ever more counter-revolutionary gangs surrender and the allegiance of the absolute majority of the people of Afghanistan to their party is strengthening. All this is an important and positive feature in the life of our society, Babrak Karmal emphasized.

He called upon the participants in the get-together profoundly to become aware of the historic and revolutionary aims today confronting the country, to exert all efforts for the earliest (?possible) materialization of the aspirations and striving of the working people of revolutionary Afghanistan, to rally still more closely behind the party and the state.

The participants in the get-together reassured the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Babrak Karmal personally that they would accomplish these tasks.

Urges Unity

PM101119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Party Workers' Seminar"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov -- A 4-day seminar of secretaries and organizational section leaders of provincial, city and regional party committees organized by the PDPA Central Committee has ended here. The seminar examined questions of the consolidation of the party's ideological and organizational unity and ways of improving party control.

Meeting with the seminar's participants, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, pointed out that the fate of the party, revolution, people and motherland depend to a decisive degree on the ideological and organizational unity of the party, working class and all working people of Afghanistan, particularly under present conditions when imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against the April Revolution. We must defend the revolution and its gains, establish peace and security in the country and make vigorous revolutionary efforts to build a new society in Afghanistan, B. Karmal said. He urged the seminar participants and the entire party aktiv to study revolutionary theory more deeply.

AIMS OF WEINBERGER PACIFIC TOUR VIEWED

PRAVDA Comment

PM150939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column: "Journey With an Aim"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has already completed his second trip to Asia this year. In the spring he visited Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, that is, where the main U.S. naval and air bases are located on Asian soil. The secretary's arrival then was linked by local commentators with a decision to equip with cruise missiles the U.S. 7th Fleet and its strategic bombers based in the Pacific and also with Washington's intention to deploy in this region so-called "theater weapons," also designed for delivering a first nuclear strike.

The Pentagon leader's current trip is more accurately called an Asian and Pacific trip. In addition to Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia he visited Australia and New Zealand. The itinerary itself already gives an idea of the aims of the trip. Having declared the Near East oil-bearing regions to be "a sphere of U.S. vital interests," Washington has begun to build up the U.S. military presence on the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Some of the U.S. 7th Fleet's combat facilities have been redeployed from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean for this.

In this context the question has arisen for Washington of activating the military role of its partners with which the United States is linked in the Asia-Pacific region by bilateral or multilateral agreements, that is, with Japan and South Korea as well as Australia and New Zealand which, together with the United States, are members of the ANZUS bloc. The Pentagon has had the idea of tightening the links of these alliances and, under the guise of creating a "Pacific community," of attempting to affiliate the ASEAN members which include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore to that group.

During the current visit to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta, Weinberger advocated an increase in the ASEAN countries' military budgets, spoke of the importance of closer ties between them and the United States and showed them that they have nothing to fear in the growth of the military might of Japan which is now assuming the task of patrolling the airspace and sea as far as the shores of Southeast Asia.

In the words of Japan's YOMIURI newspaper, Weinberger's trip clearly highlighted the aims of U.S. strategists in the Asia-Pacific region: to build up the U.S. military presence there, to strive to increase its partners' armed forces and to expand bilateral and multilateral military cooperation with them including the holding of joint maneuvers. However, the ASEAN countries, as it can be seen, are by no means burning with a desire to take part in the plans which run contrary to their national interests.

'Designs' on Kampuchea

BK121427 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Some circles in Western countries are still trying to exploit the cooked-up Kampuchean problem to fan up tension in Southeast Asia. A new example of this is the visit to ASEAN countries by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Kuznetsov in a commentary talks about the real purposes of the enemies of Kampuchea and describes life in Kampuchea as follows:

For over 4 years now, the Kampuchean people have been busy working to restore and reconstruct their country in peace.

They have had difficulties restoring the national economy which was devastated by U.S. aggressors and the Pol Pot government. Industries have gradually been restored to normal functioning. More than 300 factories have resumed operation. The government attached importance to the task of restoring national culture and reactivating the educational system to its full capacity. A total of 1.5 million children have enrolled in schools this year. Adult illiteracy has been gradually eradicated. For the first time in many years the Kampuchean people have been relieved of their problems and assumed normal life. They can earn their living normally, support their families and raise their children happily. The credit for this should go to the PRK Government headed by premier Heng Samrin. [title as heard]

The Kampuchean people have achieved success for their national reconstruction task and the situation in Kampuchea is marked by stability. The big brothers of the Pol Pot clique overseas have realized this well. It is hopeless for the Coalition Government to take over power. A leader in the ghost Coalition Government, Son Sann, admitted to the (?JOURNAL DE JEUNESSE) newspaper that they are at a disadvantage as time drags by.

The purpose of the Coalition Government is to serve the interest of the big brothers. A provision in the UN resolutions on Kampuchea calls for the efforts by Southeast Asian countries to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia after the overall settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. What is noteworthy is the word "after." There has been a lot of talk recently that the Southeast Asian region should be made a zone of peace and neutrality, yet that would mean an undermining of the U.S. leaders' plan on military expansion and transformation of the ASEAN bloc into a military alliance. In this connection, the United States has grouped together the various factions of Kampuchean refugees and set up a Coalition Government in an attempt to block any effort toward the normalization of relations in the region, the prospect of which has already loomed up.

The peace initiative put forth by Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries as well as their proposal that a safety zone be set up along the two sides of the border -- with the withdrawal of the Pol Pot forces and the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea at the request of the government [as heard] -- have not received any response, and the situation in Southeast Asia has remained tense. The United States thus has planned the expansion of U.S. military role in the region. This can be seen from the U.S. secretary of defense's recent visit to Southeast Asia. The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been assigned with a task in contribution to the said design.

Militarization of ASEAN

GF131529 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Threatening Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia?"]

[Excerpts] The 37th session of the UN General Assembly is moving to debate the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The debate of this issue in the UN body is the result of the world people's (?justified anxiety) over the situation in Southeast Asia. Peace and stability in Southeast Asia is currently being seriously threatened. U.S. ruling circles are primarily responsible for this state of affairs. For example, (?while threatening) Kampuchea's national [word indistinct], they are also worsening the situation between Kampuchea and Thailand. And, for hostile purposes they are moving to create opposition in ASEAN against the Indochinese countries.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has visited a number of ASEAN countries with a view to strengthening the U.S. military position in Southeast Asia. The Pentagon militarists are planning to convert ASEAN into a military alliance.

The joint exercises carried out by the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Armed Forces of Singapore on the eve of the visit by the head of Pentagon, can serve as [words indistinct]. Speaking in Bangkok, Weinberger has said that the officials in Washington intend to increase their supply of arms to Thailand in the near future.

Putting forward unfounded fabrications regarding the nonexistent Soviet and Vietnamese threat, Washington is moving to realize its military plans for Southeast Asia. Evidence in hand, however, points to the fact that the threat to Southeast Asia is coming from a completely different direction. The capitals of the countries in Southeast Asia are attaching importance to the development of relations between Washington and Tokyo. Japan is being forced by U.S. pressure to arm itself. According to reports received, certain circles in Tokyo are acting in accordance with Washington's directions and moving to mislead their [words indistinct]. In other words, they are planning to accomplish what the Japanese militarists failed to achieve prior to and in the course of World War II.

SRV LABOR OFFICIAL ON VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR

OW091315 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] At Soviet factories and industrial enterprises more than 11,000 male and female Vietnamese youths are now learning trades highly beneficial to Vietnam's economy. Not long ago an SRV Labor Ministry delegation visited Ivanovo, Kalinin and Orekhovo, three of the many Soviet cities where Vietnamese workers are studying and working. Following is a talk by a delegation member, Comrade Tran Luc, head of a department of the SRV Labor Ministry, addressed to Moscow radio listeners:

[Begin Tran Luc recording] Based on the facts concerning the study and work of the brother and sister Vietnamese at these enterprises and at the enterprises in the Volgograd, Rostov and Donetsk regions that I had a chance to visit personally early this year, I agree with what Comrade Van Luc said in the 2 October issue of the VCP's organ NHAN DAN, that the new form of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the field of labor is friendly cooperation on the basis of equality and lofty internationalism. The facts eloquently give the lie to the U.S. State Department's distorting allegation about thousands of Vietnamese possibly being forced to labor in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

We are overjoyed at the success of our visit and firmly believe that the male and female Vietnamese youths who have come to the Soviet Union to study, work and enhance their professional skills at Soviet enterprises and organizations have not only improved their knowledge of foreign languages, their occupational skills, production management experience, and their knowledge of socialist industrial production methods and Soviet working class ethics, but also have learned from the traditions of stalwart and indomitable struggle of the heroic Soviet people and armed forces.

Amid the radiant atmosphere of preparations for the Soviet people's two great anniversaries, the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, I would like to convey over Moscow radio my greetings to the Soviet people in general and the people of the cities of Orekhovo, Kalinin and Ivanovo in particular, led by the glorious CPSU, the party of the great Lenin headed by the venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, and wish them successful implementation of the 1982 State Plan, the 11th 1981-85 5-Year Plan, and the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

May the brother and sister Vietnamese who are living, studying, and working in the Soviet Union score many outstanding achievements!

May the unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship remain stable and last forever! [end recording]

PLANS OF POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES FAIL

LD122128 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman for the Polish People's Republic, stated that the plans of the counterrevolution and its foreign patrons to organize broad antigovernment actions in the country on 10 November have suffered a complete fiasco. At a press conference in Warsaw, Jerzy Urban stated that the working masses in Poland rejected the calls of the counterrevolutionary underground. Calls for strikes and demonstrations in the streets, stated the government press spokesman, were transmitted over 100 times in Polish in programs of Radio Free Europe and other Western radios. Antisocialist elements were acting according to scripts written across the ocean. However, the results were negligible. Normal work continued throughout the country.

CORRESPONDENT LINKS POLAND TO 1968 CZECH CRISIS

PM101057 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEDA in Russian on 5 November publishes on page 3 a 2,200-word report "From a Travel Notebook" by correspondent Col B. Pokholenchuk, under the heading "Closely Interwoven." Pokholenchuk reports on his visit to a Czechoslovak radar observation post near the FRG border in the Bohemian forest area, and to a fighter plane squadron. Proximity to the border reminds Pokholenchuk of the "Events of 1968" in Czechoslovakia, when "a counterrevolutionary putsch was ripening like a festering abscess in the country.

"When not only the notorious Radio Free Europe, but also NATO military radio stations were carried away with the excitement of inflammatory fabrications and foreign masters of subversive operations poured into Czechoslovakia in the guise of tourists." This in turn reminds him of the present day and "events in Poland," and he notes that "while in Czechoslovakia I often heard people linking these different times and different events. They were described as links in the same chain in the multifaceted aggression of imperialism against socialism." Pokholenchuk goes on to discuss the continuing need for "political and moral vigilance" and to assert that "closely interwoven military and political vigilance is an important aim of all educational work in the Czechoslovak Army." The remainder of the article is devoted to a discussion of aspects of political work in the units he visited, a brief outline of the history of aviation regiment and a description of some of its personalities.

USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ROMANIA HIGHLIGHTED

LD102340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Correspondent Vladimir Korablev report]

[Text] With the USSR's technical assistance, major problems of the Romanian 5-year Plan in such key industries of the economy as metallurgy, power engineering, chemistry and petrochemistry are being now solved. Such major enterprises built with our country's technical assistance as, for example, a pipe rolling plant in Zalau, the second stage of the pulp-and-paper combine in the town of Braila near the Danube, new industrial installations at the chemical combine in Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej have already been put into operation this year and have started production. According to the 1981-1985 agreement, the Soviet Union will render technical assistance in building more than 30 industrial enterprises in Romania and will deliver sets of equipment for them.

ARMENIAN SECRETARY MEETS ROMANIAN TU DELEGATION

GFO30622 Yerevan. SOVETAKAN AYSSTAN in Armenian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] On 8 September, K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received the Romanian trade unions delegation which was headed by C. Onescu, chairman of the Romanian Trade Union Central Council and candidate member of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

During the talks K.S. Demirchyan briefed the guests about the achievements of the Armenian SSR workers since the implementation of the Soviet system among the fraternal family of the USSR and due to the implementation of Lenin's wise national policy. He also talked about accomplishing the great resolutions of the party's 26th congress and the preparations being made for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan noted the necessity of further unifying the endeavors of the socialist countries for the defense and strengthening of world peace. C. Onescu expressed his thanks for the warm reception of the Romanian trade unions delegation and his hopes for further progress for Armenia and the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in all areas.

The meeting which was held in a friendly atmosphere was attended by I.S. Gladkiy, secretary of the Armenian Trade Unions Central Council; L.G. Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian Trade Unions Council; and L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian Information and Foreign Relations Department.

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO SFRY TU CONGRESS

LD121808 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent a message of greetings to the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, which opened in Belgrade on 11 November. The Soviet people, the message says, show a sincere interest in the life of the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia and in their achievements in the socialist building of the country and efforts aimed at stabilizing their country's national economy. An exceptional contribution is made to this by Yugoslav trade unions, which strive to ensure the necessary conditions for the workers' participation in the management of production and society and to contribute to the realization of socioeconomic tasks and the maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the working people. The AUCCTU wishes the highest trade union forum of Yugoslavia the greatest success in its work, whose results should contribute to the realization of the goals planned by the 12th LCY Congress for the country's comprehensive development.

Cooperation between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia now covers the most varied facets of their activities, the message stresses. The message expresses the deep conviction that the further consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav trade union ties is in keeping with the interests of the workers of the two countries, the interests of the struggle for peace and socialism and the unity of the international trade union movement on a class anti-imperialist basis.

INFLUENCE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION ON ALBANIA

AU091521 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Great October victory also greatly influenced the development of the liberation movement in Albania.

At that time Albania was experiencing one of the most difficult periods in its history. Its territory was devastated by the military activities of the imperialist powers because it was occupied by foreign troops. The Albanian people were threatened by the danger of losing their independence which they had won a little before, in November 1912.

The appeal of the Soviet Government to conclude a peace agreement without annexations or contributions was very important to Albania. It opened to the Albanian people prospects for rapid liberation, strengthened their conviction in victory and became a support for the development of a broad liberation movement. The AWP documents have stated that it was only with the victory of the October Revolution, the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and the creation of the first peasant-worker state of Russia in the world headed by the great Lenin that our people found a loyal friend, a hope for better years, a defender and faithful ally.

This was also considerably aided by the publication and repeal by the Soviet Government at the end of 1917 of the secret treaty of London which was to divide Albania between the imperialist powers. The news that such a treaty existed resulted in a burst of indignation throughout Albania. The Albanian people rose in armed struggle against the foreign occupiers. This struggle ended in 1921 with the expulsion of all foreign troops from its territory. The AWP documents have pointed out that if it had not been for the October Revolution or the Soviet Government and Lenin who published this secret treaty and in this way unmasked the true face of the imperialist exploiters, our people would never have achieved this victory.

The struggle of the Albanian people for their country's liberation from foreign occupiers was interwoven with their struggle for the country's democratization, for the liquidation of all remnants of feudalism and for the realization of the agrarian reform. With the example of Soviet Russia, the Albanian peasantry saw that their centuries-long aspirations for land might be realized. The peasant movement was then not only limited to the struggle for land, but was increasingly acquiring a political nature.

At this time in Albania the workers movement also began to take shape. The new working class of Albania came out into the arena of political struggle. There were some strikes in 1921 and 1923 in Albania, which showed that the Albanian working class, which had just been born, could lead the movement of all workers for their rights in the future. It was precisely then that the desire arose among the progressive workers to create the Socialist Party of Albania. But the efforts to organize such a party at that time were not successful because the working class was too small. The development of the Albanian liberation movement, influenced by the October Socialist Revolution in which peasant and worker activists took part, finally led to the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in October 1924.

ITALY'S COALITION GOVERNMENT RESIGNS 11 NOV

Yuriyev Commentary

LD122324 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Observer Anatoliy Yuriyev commentary]

[Text] The second Spadolini government in Italy tendered its resignation yesterday. Though it was rejected by President Pertini, the country is showing all the indications of a government crisis. Here is a commentary on the subject by our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev:

This cabinet lasted only 2 months. Formally, the resignation was caused by a heated discussion which erupted between Socialist Minister Formica and his Christian Democrat colleague Andreatta. But behind the clash of the representatives of the two major parties in the government coalition -- a clash which has been going on for months -- deep differences of opinion may be seen between the parties on many social and economic problems in abeyance.

The situation in Italy is deteriorating on literally all fronts. In particular, according to LA REPUBBLICA, the deficit of the state budget will amount this year to the enormous sum of 70 trillion Lira. Judging by its present rate of increase, the level of 100 trillion could be reached by 1983. It has not been possible to curb inflation. Despite the measures taken by the government to combat inflation, such as the substantial reduction of social programs, the living standard of the vast working masses has been negatively affected. Unemployment, which for some time exceeded 2 million, continues to grow. Notices on the closure of various factories multiply, while thousands upon thousands of workers are put on part-time work.

According to press forecasts, 1 million jobs will be lost in the coming 6 months. During the period of government of the present coalition the Mafia has committed its greatest crimes. The terror of extremists bands continued. The foreign policy of the Spadolini Government also aroused sharp criticisms. Millions of Italians protested against the construction at Comiso of the base for the new American medium-range nuclear missiles which substantially compromise the country's national security and that of Europe as a whole.

Servile obedience to the directives of NATO and the United States has aroused deep discontent. These directives aimed at swelling the military budget and concern the development of economic relations with the USSR. Certain overseas leaders would like to curb these relations, thus cancelling the orders for many Italian factories and the employment of scores of thousands of the country's workers and employees.

The contradictory domestic and foreign policies, which do not meet the interests of the majority of the Italians, can only lead into a dead end those people who obstinately implement them. For the time being no way out from this dead end is visible. On the contrary, with every new government crisis in Italy the political and social situations worsen. The incompetence of Christian Democracy and its coalition partners in governing Italy becomes increasingly obvious.

Second Resignation Accepted

LD132026 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Rome November 13 TASS -- Italian President Alessandro Pertini has received today Republican Senator Giovannit Spadolini, head of the five-party coalition cabinet, who has handed to the president the second resignation of his government.

The resignation was accepted. Consultations on the formation of a new government will begin on Monday.

FRG'S WOERNER, KOHL VISIT UNITED STATES

LD150934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0437 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today that the visit to Washington by Manfred Woerner, FRG minister of defense, and the trip across the Atlantic by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl which followed immediately, after show that "the new FRG leadership is striving to emphasize its loyalty to NATO and the alliance with the United States and is at the same time seeking an 'equitable partnership' within this alliance."

The newspaper says that both the West German and the U.S. press have been devoting considerable attention to the visit. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says that this is not difficult to explain. Naturally both sides needed to establish personal contacts. "But the main purpose of the visit lies in the need to display the main aspects of the FRG's military policy following the accession of power of the new government. The FRG is trying to cover over any cracks which have recently appeared in relations between the NATO partners, above all over the self-centered policy of the U.S. Administration, which is far from always considering it necessary to take account of the interests even of its own allies."

Judging by reactions in the press, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues, they were left satisfied with the outcome of the visit on the other side of the Atlantic. THE WASHINGTON POST, for example, wrote approvingly that the new government in Bonn "is giving the highest priority to improving ties with the United States and the European allies." In its turn, the FRG GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote that "FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner has every right to say that trustful new relations are being established between Bonn and Washington. This is shown by the great attention which the U.S. partners gave to M. Woerner," and by "the positive evaluations of the FRG's contribution to the defense of the Western community and the understanding of the difficulties which the FRG Government is experiencing in the sphere of state finances." These "positive evaluations" were linked, in particular, with the undertaking which Woerner made on behalf of the FRG to invest an additional DM350 million in NATO's infrastructure in the course of 4 years.

The Soviet paper notes that Woerner's repeated statements that 108 U.S. Pershing II missiles will be deployed in the FRG "if the Geneva talks fail" evoked great approval in Washington.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES SORSA-LED FINNISH DELEGATION

PM121131 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Oct 92 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 27 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] delegation headed by Party Chairman K. Sorsa, which is in Baku.

After warmly greeting the guests, Comrade Aliyev voiced satisfaction with the delegation's visit to Azerbaijan. Every such meeting, he said, is a good new opportunity to further strengthen friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, and between the CPSU and the SDP. We remember well President Urho Kekkonen's stay in Azerbaijan in 1980. It was with great interest that he familiarized himself with our republic and the Azerbaijan people's life and successes.

After speaking about Azerbaijan's tremendous achievements in all spheres of economic and social development over the years of Soviet power, particularly at the stage of developed socialism, Comrade Aliyev pointed to the republic's ever-increasing contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. All our achievements, he emphasized, have been made possible thanks to the great attention and concern of the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally and the close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance of all the union republics -- which is a characteristic feature of our state.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a high assessment of the republic's successes and the Azerbaijan Party Organization's activity at the recent festivities in Baku. Leonid Ilich's visit, which was a historic event in the life of Soviet Azerbaijan, his numerous meetings and cordial talks with working people, and the great and responsible new tasks which he set for the republic elicited an unprecedented political and labor upsurge. The masses, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are working with tremendous enthusiasm, implementing the Communist Party's economic strategy, which fully accords with the needs of the country's accelerated development. They are fully resolved to implement all of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions with honor and to celebrate the great and joyous festival -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- with bright new victories.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremony in Baku is also of very great significance on an international plane. He dwelt on certain problems of the foreign policy of the Communist Party, of the Soviet state and of the strengthening of security in Europe and Asia. He reaffirmed our adherence to the relaxation of international tension and spoke of the USSR's attitude to nonaligned countries. The leitmotiv of Leonid Ilich's speech was a call for peace, prudence, the further deepening of mutual understanding among peoples and the averting of the threat of thermonuclear war. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev noted the importance of further rallying all the planet's peace-loving forces in the struggle to preserve peace under conditions of the ever-increasing aggressive aspirations of reactionary U.S. circles and their allies. Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, warmly support and approve the practical activity of the party and government and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally aimed at curbing the arms race and developing mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

We value, he continued, the good and businesslike relations which have existed for many years between the CPSU and the SDP. We note with satisfaction the coincidence of our parties' views on many international issues and the energetic activity of Finland's Social Democrats in the struggle to consolidate detente and peace on earth.

Emphasizing the great significance of the Moscow meeting of the CPSU and SDP delegations, Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that ties between the two parties and states will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of peace, security, deepening friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Finnish peoples. The Azerbaijan SSR is making a worthy contribution to developing all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. We supply the friendly country with a whole number of industrial products and in turn receive essential commodities from it, and various delegations are fruitfully exchanged. All this is a good basis for further strengthening our friendship and contacts in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev wished the guests a useful and pleasant stay in the republic and voiced the hope that they will be enriched with great impressions.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON FINNISH DIET VISIT

LD121842 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text A communique was published in Moscow today on the visit of a Finnish Diet delegation to the Soviet Union. The communique states: At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation from the Diet of the Finnish Republic, led by Speaker Johannes Virolainen, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. The members of the delegation met and had discussions with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairmen and members of the Supreme Soviet committees.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited Volgograd and Armenia, and was given a cordial welcome everywhere.

The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the structure and work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its chambers and standing committees, as well as those of the republic and local soviets. They also acquainted themselves with the international relations of the Supreme Soviet. The Soviet parliamentarians briefed the Finnish delegation on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the economic, social and cultural fields, and on the implementation of the Leninist policy of nationalities during the 60 years that have passed since the establishment of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. The Finnish Diet deputies for their part described the work of the Finnish Diet and its international relations. The representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish parliamentarians noted with satisfaction the important contribution made by the parliaments of both countries toward achieving an extensive system of agreements between the Soviet Union and Finland.

During the discussions, which took place in conditions of friendship, views were exchanged on questions concerning Soviet-Finnish relations and the prospects for their development. The parliamentarians of the two countries noted with satisfaction that the meeting in Moscow last March between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, was a continuation of the traditional contacts between the Soviet and Finnish state leaders. The parliamentarians of the two countries expressed their deep satisfaction with the state of good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations in various fields, relations based on the lasting foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which serves to strengthen the close friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries and the ensuring of peace and security.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians stated that they would continue to strengthen the relations of friendship, neighborliness and mutual trust between the Soviet and Finnish peoples, and to work actively toward strengthening peace and international security.

The Finnish Diet delegation extended an invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation to Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ARMENIAN SSR'S DEMIRCHYAN RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY

GF141920 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] On 29 October K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR.

K.S. Demirchyan briefed the ambassador on the tasks of the Armenian SSR for the further development of the economy, science and culture; the activities of working collectives toward the achievement of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions and the Food Program adopted by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. He also talked about the horizons of the developments of the republic's agriculture production.

He said: The people's economic and cultural progress are achieved only by peace, mutual understanding and cooperation.

K.S. Demirchyan noted the important meaning of peace, which is the basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and has been outlined by the addresses of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, particularly in his speech at the Kremlin on 27 October.

He added that Soviet-French cooperation is important in the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

The Armenian people, as all the Soviet people, noted K.S. Demirchyan, respect the French people; their revolutionary and democratic traditions; their centuries-long history and culture; and wish them peace, progress and happiness.

Ambassador Claude Arnaud stated that the French Government attaches great importance to the expansion and reinforcement of the relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and thinks that these relations must further be developed regardless of the rumors regarding certain international policy issues. He said: The achievements of the Armenian SSR have left a good impression on me during my short stay in your republic.

He expressed his thanks for his reception in the Armenian SSR and wished further progress to the Armenian people in the fraternal family of the USSR.

The friendly reception was attended by K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission; L.P. Manaseryan, chief of information and the foreign relations department of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; and S.P. Simonyan, general secretary of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GROMYKO, QADDUMI MEET; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD140042 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The PLO and the Soviet Union have strongly denounced the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, backed by the United States. They pointed out that the crimes perpetrated by the Zionists in Lebanon are completely similar to the crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II. This was stated in a joint communique issued last night in Moscow after the conclusion of a meeting held by Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the PLO with Comrade Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister.

The two sides stressed their determination to work for a just solution to the Middle East problem in order to bring about a lasting peace in this region of the world. But this peace can only be achieved through the exercising by the Arab Palestinian people of their legitimate and full rights, including the basic right to set up an independent state.

The communique also said that the view of the Soviet Union toward a settlement of the Middle East question is fully identical to those adopted by the Arab Fes conference. The views of the Arab Fes conference are in line with the principles defended by the Soviet Union regarding Middle East affairs.

The communique stressed that convening an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- is the most appropriate way to solve this question.

The Palestinian and Soviet sides, who denounced the policy of separate agreements such as Camp David, described the recent proposals submitted by the United States as an attempt to block the path to setting up a sovereign Palestinian state, and to isolate the PLO from any solution to the Middle East problem.

USSR ENVOY ON MIDEAST ISSUES, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

LD122250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1829 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] San'a', Nov 12 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union is maintaining contacts with Iraqi and Iranian leaders in a bid to end the present conflict and has no ambitions in the Arab Gulf, the Soviet ambassador here said Friday.

In a statement today to SEPTEMBER 26 newspaper which was carried by the Yemeni news agency, the ambassador stated that "the Soviet Union supports all efforts to end this war, since in our conviction peaceful negotiations rather than force can help to settle international disputes."

He pointed out that his country was always trying "to remain in contact with leaders in Iraq and Iran in an effort to persuade them on halting this war."

The Soviet official refuted allegations of a Soviet threat to the Arab Gulf and Soviet ambitions in the region's oil. "We hold the top position in the production of oil and natural gas," he argued, "so how can we throw a covetous eye on Arab oil if we have enough."

The official pointed in this respect that the principle of non-intervention in other's affairs is one of the fundamentals of the Soviet foreign policy.

On a possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, the Soviet official ruled out any such move, adding, "we severed our relations in the wake of Israel's June aggression against the Arab states. There is no reason to change this stand, particularly that the aggression is still existent and has even assumed more brutal and destructive magnitude."

He praised resolutions adopted by the Fes 12th Arab summit, noting that "the great success achieved by this summit was the agreement on the Arab Mideast peace plan."

The Soviet ambassador concluded by announcing that Israel has made several approaches for re-establishment of diplomatic relations which had been categorically rejected by the Soviet Union.

REAGAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST

LD122232 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] At a press conference held today in Washington, when it was nighttime in Moscow, President Reagan announced that he is sending his envoy Philip Habib to the Near East again. It is reported from Washington that the aim of Habib's mission is to achieve the fulfillment of the U.S.-Israeli plan with regard to Lebanon. They have in mind to ensure the protracted stay there of the U.S. Marines and the transfer to Israel's full control of a considerable part of Lebanese territory in the south of the country.

Reagan refused even approximately to name the date for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon. He rejected a proposal to put pressure on Israel in connection with its policy of constantly increasing the number of military settlements in occupied Arab territories and ruled out any reduction in U.S. aid to Israel.

Meanwhile Israeli Premier Begin has arrived in the United States. He obtained agreement from the White House to hold a propaganda campaign in a number of major U.S. cities in order to regain the sympathies of those people who turned their backs on Israel after its invasion of Lebanon and the slaughter carried out in the Palestinian refugee camps.

EFFECT OF HABIB'S MIDEAST MISSIONS DESCRIBED

LD140650 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Philip Habib's evil personality has once again had its effect. He has come to the region again on a so-called peacemaking mission. What happens is that every time Habib appears in the Middle East the Israeli militarists commit more ugly crimes. This visit is not an exception.

His arrival was distinguished by the Israeli occupiers reaching the apex of their tyranny in Tyre, in southern Lebanon. Martial law has been declared in the town. Israeli soldiers have been storming houses of peaceful civilians and carrying out extensive search and arrest operations. More than 800 Lebanese have been thrown into jail without having been accused of anything. The occupiers' pretext was the blowing up of the Israeli military headquarters in Tyre, which killed many Israeli soldiers and officers. However, what is a country or a people that bears foreign occupation without complaint?

However, it seems that questions of this kind do not receive U.S. envoy Habib's interest. Habib has convincingly shown that the occupiers' tyranny does not arouse his attention.

His mission assumes a completely different nature. News agencies have reported that Habib is advancing the so-called Reagan initiative on the Middle East, which completely ignores the interests of the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the Arab nation as a whole and only serves the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv.

TYRE EXPLOSION CAUSES 'PANIC' AMONG ISRAELIS

LD131342 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 13 TASS -- The bold action by Lebanese and Palestinian patriots, which has resulted in the destruction of the headquarters of the Israeli military administration in the town of Tyre, has caused panic among the Israelis. The devastation of the building left, according to Israeli sources themselves, 47 persons killed and ten wounded. Another thirty persons are believed to be buried in the debris of the building. The military authorities are continuing mass arrests and repression against peaceful inhabitants of Tyre. Already 800 persons have been arrested. The arrests are continuing.

A tense situation prevails also in the area of Al-Biq'a Valley. Thus, over the last two days light tanks deployed in that area were replaced with heavy tanks equipped with 130 mm and 155 mm guns.

In another south-Lebanese town of Sidon, the occupiers took over control of the buildings of administrative offices and installed heavy military duty details over the whole town. The Israelis prohibited yesterday the employees of municipal institutions in the center of the city to report to their offices.

The Israeli Airforce planes are continuing numerous flights over the whole of southern Lebanon. The road linking Tyre and Sidon remains closed.

In spite of intimidation and repression, the courageous resistance of the Lebanese patriots and the Palestinians to the Israeli occupation continues mounting. Speaking in a Radio Monte Carlo interview yesterday, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said that "fighting is incessantly continuing in Lebanon, and the operation in Tyre is proof of that."

JOINT U.S.-MOROCCAN NAVAL MANEUVERS DENOUNCED

LD122136 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 12 TASS -- In the Mediterranean Sea joint Moroccan-U.S. naval exercises have been completed, reports the UPI news agency. The exercises were held within the framework of U.S. recent active attempts to bolster its influence in the north-eastern Africa by expanding military cooperation with Morocco.

Algiers November 12 TASS -- a "provocative act", an "undisguised muscle-flexing by the United States" -- are the descriptions given to the U.S.-Moroccan war games off the coast of Morocco by the Algerian newspaper EL-MOUDJAHID. The newspaper says that the operations involving landing U.S. Marines performed during the exercises indicate that they are aimed at suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the whole region.

Tripoli November 12 TASS -- The People's Bureau on Foreign Ties of the Supreme People's Committee of Libya has condemned the military course of the U.S. Administration. The naval exercises with the participation of American and Moroccan servicemen, the statement says, have provided fresh confirmation of the aggressive thrust of Washington's policy and its desire to establish new military bases in the Middle East and to broaden the area of its political influence.

WEST AIDES S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR ARMS PROGRAM

LD091420 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- The Republic of South Africa now possesses nuclear weapons as a result of complicity of the West, above all the United States, says a supplement to the NEW TIMES weekly dealing with the threat of nuclear war and how to eliminate it.

The study recalls that the history of the development of nuclear weapons in the Republic of South Africa began in the sixties when the United States built two atomic reactors "safari" for the racists. South African physicists, who had studied in the United States, now work at the national nuclear centre in Pelindaba, north-east of Johannesburg and mastered the method of enriching uranium, the most intricate and expensive link in nuclear technology. Since that time, this "collaboration" has not been discontinued. As a result of Western complicity, Pretoria now produces 45 per cent of the enriched uranium needed by the Republic of South Africa.

At one time the Carter administration, bearing in mind the moods of public opinion, stopped the shipments of enriched uranium to Pretoria because the Republic of South Africa has not signed the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Reagan administration is prompted by other considerations.

The study emphasises that the present American Administration is gradually lifting restrictions on the export of fissionable materials and nuclear technology, thus facilitating the proliferation of nuclear weapons, since it has been clear from the very beginning of the nuclear age that the designing of the bomb and the manufacture of non-nuclear components are much easier than the manufacture of fissionable materials with an adequate high-concentration (some 90 per cent) for the blast. For only a few even highly-developed industrial powers possess the technology for enriching uranium.

"The deputy minister of defence of the Republic of South Africa explained at one time why Pretoria needed the nuclear bomb," the study points out. "He said that the racists reserve the 'right' to use weapons of mass annihilation against neighbouring African states."

PRESIDENT MOI MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

EA060042 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi has called on industrialized nations to offer Kenya opportunities in the training of skilled manpower. President Moi was speaking to members of the Soviet Union delegation to the current international communications conference who called on him at State House this morning. He said that Kenya was currently exploring ways and means of improving its technical cooperation with developed nations and any aid in this respect will be greatly appreciated. The president expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for the technical aid it has so far extended to Kenya, but he appealed for more assistance, especially to Kenyan post graduate students who want to specialize in technologies relevant to our local needs. Saying that modern telecommunications facilities have helped to improve relations among nations, the president called on the Soviet Union to allow free flow of information between the developed and the developing nations for the betterment of human life.

Introducing the Russian delegation, the Soviet ambassador to Kenya, Dr Miroshnichenko, reiterated his country's readiness and willingness to help developing nations through exchange programs, especially in the fields of the economy, culture and technology. He invited the Government of Kenya to present a tangible proposal to Moscow for the realization of such assistance and cooperation. The Soviet delegation was led by Mr (Zurabel). Present during the discussions were the managing director of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporations, Mr Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, and the director of the ITU [International Telecommunication Union] conference, Mr Philip Okundi.

AMBASSADOR HINTON ON SALVADOR HUMAN RIGHTS

LD101510 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Human Rights, Washington Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

The Reagan administration, THE NEW YORK TIMES says, has ordered its Ambassador in El Salvador Deane Hinton to refrain from criticizing in public violations of human rights by the security forces of the Salvadorean junta. The order came personally from President Reagan, the newspaper stresses.

This diplomatic scandal, of a kind which does not occur often, clearly shows the real attitude of the present American leadership to human rights and the worth of its talk on the need to protect these rights. It was confirmed again, this time by President Reagan himself, that the propaganda campaign over human rights, which is fanned up by Washington, and the struggle against terrorism have nothing in common with Washington's policy in this field. This campaign is nothing more than a screen for Washington's policy of suppressing human rights by force and encouraging armed terrorism as the principal means of fighting national-liberation, democratic and patriotic movements in different countries.

What did the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador do to irritate Washington so much that even President Reagan himself had to check him?

It must be said that Deane Hinton did not depart in any way from the policy pursued by Washington in El Salvador, a policy of suppressing by force of arms the growing patriotic movement in that country. He did not become an opponent of the pro-American puppet military junta which commits terrible crimes and which practices real genocide against the Salvadorean people. On the contrary, the U.S. ambassador is doing everything it [as received] can to secure for the junta the greatest possible American military support. That is the reason why he said recently in the American Chamber of Commerce in El Salvador that to create more favourable conditions for American military and economic aid to the junta the latter, as was reported by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, should improve its human rights image. In this statement the ambassador, in Washington's opinion, said more than he should have said, namely, that 30,000 Salvadoreans had been killed since 1979. Incidentally, that was an understated figure.

In other words, Deane Hinton, as an official representative of the USA, admitted deliberately or inadvertently what the entire civilized world had long been talking about with indignation, namely that the Salvadorean junta is a gang of murderers in the service of Washington, a gang which has elevated terror and violation of elementary human rights to the rank of a national policy.

This admission by the American ambassador naturally caused a stormy reaction both among the Salvadorean junta and among its Washington protectors. This is a time when the Reagan administration is extremely sensitive to any public evidence of the suppression of human rights in countries ruled by puppet military and dictatorial regimes loyal to Washington. This is because the Reagan government is soon to confront a no easy struggle in the U.S. Congress over new appropriations for such countries as El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile, the Washington administration will have to state publicly in accordance with the Congress decision that human rights are being observed in those countries. In other words, it will have to prove that black is white. And it is quite clear that statements similar to that made by the Washington diplomat in El Salvador may create certain difficulties for a successful demonstration of this circus trick which is now being carefully prepared by the Reagan administration.

ANGOLAN MPLA-PT MEMBER VISITS FIDEL CASTRO

PM091459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] Havana, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Yesterday Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, received Lucio Lara, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee, who is here on a visit.

The newspaper GRANMA reports that during the talk between F. Castro and L. Lara which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship there was an exchange of opinions on the activity of the PCC and the MPLA-PT. There was also an analysis of various aspects of the present international situation, in particular the situation in southern Africa, and the development of relations between Cuba and Angola.

ARMED STRUGGLE NEEDED TO OUST PINOCHET FROM CHILE

PY101522 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Report on roundtable "recently held in Chile" with clandestine leadership of Chilean Communist Party, PCCH]

[Text] [Announcer] The Communists and the Chilean people have learned that the political struggle of the masses is not enough, that it is not enough to establish a democratic government. We learned that it is also necessary to defend it. We have arrived at the conclusion that to be able to oust Pinochet we must undertake an armed struggle in addition to undertaking a political struggle.

This is a statement issued by (Salomon), one of the PCCH [Chilean Communist Party] leaders who took part in a roundtable that was recently held in Chile and that will be brought to you in full. Our colleague Jose Manuel Garcia will be reading the questions on the present concerns that many sectors share about PCCH policies while the answers of PCCH leader (Salomon) and (Juan) will be read by our colleagues Jose Miguel Varas and Rolando Carrasco.

[First speaker] I would like to note that terrorism is inherent to fascism. Can there be worse terrorism than there is under the Pinochet regime? Fascism has been in force in Chile with fire and blood. More than 500 were assassinated during the first days of the coup and the (Mapuche) was filled with corpses. The whole world knew about the [words indistinct] case, the Lonquen case; the assassinations abroad of General Pratt, of Letelier; etc. Fascism constantly resorts to violence, brutality and terrorism to keep itself in power. Therefore, when we Communists demand the right of the people to rebel we are merely demanding that the people exercise their legitimate right of answering violence with violence.

However, this does not mean that violence will be turned against the people but against the minority groups that have oppressed and exploited the people for so many years.

[Second speaker] There are those who say that Communists started to talk about violence but later decided against it and returned to their traditional position of mass struggle. How does the PCCH react to this statement?

[Third speaker] I would say that it is the other way around. The Communists have never discarded the mass struggle. We have never done this and this must be clearly understood. The masses can resort to either political struggle or armed struggle, neither of which excludes violence. The degree of violence employed depends on the regime that is being confronted. Undoubtedly, it is different to develop a mass struggle under a democratic regime, like those existing prior to 1973, than to do so under a fascist regime.

Throughout Chilean history there have been many cases of highly violent political struggles, which were always brought about by imperialists and reactionaries. Such is the case of the famous nitrate strikes, like those of Santa Maria, which were always violently repressed. Even then, the army was being used in ruthless acts that caused the death of thousands of miners, their wives and children.

Throughout Chilean history there are also examples of armed struggle, mainly those groups that resorted to violence to overthrow an oppressive regime. From the very beginning, our nation has experienced many cases of armed struggle such as the war of Mapuche people against the Spanish conquistadores, the Chilean people's struggle against Spanish colonialism and more recently the insurrection of the Navy in the thirties. In 1960 the people assumed the government through political struggle and it was a government that upheld the constitution in force. However, once its interests were threatened, U.S. imperialism, with the help of reactionaries and some treacherous general, did not hesitate in organizing the violent downfall of the popular regime, thus erasing any trace of democracy.

Chilean communists and the people in general have learned that it is not enough to resort to mass political struggle, that it is not enough to install a democratic government but that we must also be able to defend it.

Moreover, we have arrived at the conclusion that in addition to political struggle we must resort to armed struggle to overthrow Pinochet. What is more, we have arrived at the conclusion that within our policy we must develop what will be called the military element. This in the past was insufficiently developed by our party. Of course, our military policy is at the service of the interests of the people.

The military element is essential in the policy of any party and the Communists will not be left behind in this. We are developing this policy. We have not and will not retreat. On the contrary, we are advancing every day and in a decisive manner.

Whatever the outcome of the present situation, we shall continue to develop our full policy, that is, we are preparing ourselves to be able to use any kind of political or armed struggle at any time. These may either be used together or if necessary the military sector can safeguard the progress of the people in ways that will be established by the people. Nonetheless, the issue at stake is to erase once and for all from our fatherland such an ignominious regime as that headed by Pinochet.

BREZHNEV LYING-IN-STATE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Evening of 12 Nov

LD121432 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Report on Brezhnev lying-in-state -- live or recorded]

[Text] Moscow bids farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [music] 12 November, Moscow.
The House of Unions is in funeral attire. [music]

Soviet people are in deep mourning, as is all progressive mankind in connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding activist of the Communist Party and Soviet state, of the international communist and workers' movement, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum have come to pay their last respects to that true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, that struggler for peace and communism, leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [music]

In the silence of grief they are taking their leave of Leonid Ilich. [music]

In the guard of honor are Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov.

On red cushions are the high awards of the motherland, four gold stars of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Victory, eight Orders of Lenin, Orders of the October Revolution, of the Red Banner, of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, of the Patriotic War and of the Red Star. [music]

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state are approaching the wife and other family members of the deceased. They are expressing their profound sympathies. [music]

Members of the government commission to organize the funeral are in the guard of honor. [music]

At 1300 [1000 GMT] access is permitted to the working people of Moscow to bid Leonid Ilich Brezhnev farewell. Workers, white-collar workers, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers from the Moscow area, students and schoolchildren are passing in an endless stream through the Hall of Columns which is draped with red and black streamers. [music]

They are filing past with the silence of grief. [music]

Funeral music can be heard. [music]

Moscow TV Coverage

OW121431 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1346 GMT on 12 November interrupts its program of orchestral music to announce that an information report is about to be shown.

After a brief pause, during which a picture of the Moscow Kremlin as viewed from across the Moskva River is shown, Vremya announcer Igor Kirillov appears on the screen and says "Moscow is bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev." The camera shows a high-angle shot of Brezhnev lying in state on an elevated bier bedecked with flowers and with seven rows of red cushions at its near end bearing Brezhnev's many awards.

After the leaders are shown filing into the hall from the rear left of the bier, then Brezhnev is shown lying in state. The announcer reports that the ceremony is in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions on 12 November. After a shot of the red pillows bearing his medals, the following leaders are seen filing into the hall: Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Romanov, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Rashidov, Demichev, Kiselev, Shevardnadze, Aliyev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Academician Aleksandrov, Rusakov and other leaders among whom are Tereshkova, Shalayev and Cosmonaut Beregovoy.

The leaders file around the front of the bier and form a line facing Brezhnev with their backs to the camera. The leaders, standing at attention with red and black arm-bands on their left sleeves can be seen in the following order, from left to right:

Aliyev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Romanov, Gromyko, Grishin, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Kunayev and Shcherbitskiy.

At this point, the announcer reports that the honor guard includes "Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov."

As the names are being read, the camera pans the leaders from left to right, providing medium shots of Ponomarev, Romanov, Gromyko, Grishin, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Gorbachev, Solomentsev and Dolgikh. The camera then shows Brezhnev's awards on the red pillows at the foot of his bier.

The camera then pans the leadership again from another angle and from left to right, showing Shevardnadze, Aliyev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Romanov, Gromyko, Grishin, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh and Rashidov.

After a view of the bier from across the heads of those present, the leaders move towards Brezhnev's bereaved relatives to pay their respects. Andropov and Tikhonov move forward side by side, followed by Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Romanov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Rashidov, Demichev and Kiselev. The camera then shows Andropov stooping to kiss a female dressed in black, identified as Brezhnev's wife, while Tikhonov can be seen to brush the side of his face. After a pause, Andropov moves to another figure to Mrs Brezhnev's left, while Tikhonov kisses Mrs Brezhnev's hand and embraces her. They are followed by Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko and Ustinov. For a moment these leaders move from one to another of the bereaved as Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Romanov, Gorbachev and others can be seen waiting to approach.

The bier can be seen in the left background with the bereaved family to its right and a line of Soviet leaders approaching to pay their respects.

After showing three red flags above and behind Brezhnev's bier the camera again shows Brezhnev's body lying in state and then other officials in the hall. The two soldiers standing guard at the left of the bier are then shown, with three people in civilian attire standing guard in front of the soldiers: Academician Aleksandrov, Kapitonov and Grishin.

The announcer reports that members of the commission for organizing Brezhnev's funeral are in the honor guard as the camera shows another group of four men with Pastukhov and Shalayev in it.

A shot of another group follows and then Beregovoy and Tereshkova, members of the funeral commission can be seen.

Camera then shows Brezhnev lying in state and pauses on him before showing the entire bier; it then shows him from the left side. As the announcer says that at 1200 [0900 GMT] access to the ceremony was opened to working people of Moscow, a line of people can be seen filing past the bier. Another view of the bier follows and soldiers can be seen changing the guard as more people file past. Some people can be seen wiping their eyes with handkerchiefs.

Coverage of the lying-in-state ceremony ends abruptly at 1355 GMT with the picture of the Kremlin returning to the screen.

Radio Report

LD121942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet people and all progressive mankind are grieving deeply in connection with the demise of Leonid Brezhnev, that outstanding activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers' movement, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Twelve November, Moscow: The Hall of Columns of the House of Unions is in funereal garb, the participants in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum have come to do their last duty to that faithful continuer of the great cause of Lenin, fighter for peace and communism, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev. With mournful silence they take their leave of Leonid Brezhnev.

In the guard of honor are Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state go up to the wife and other members of the family of the deceased. They express to them their deep condolences.

At 1300, access is opened for the working people of Moscow to say farewell to Leonid Brezhnev. Workers, office workers, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in the Moscow area, students and schoolchildren come through the Hall of Columns, draped with red and black streamers, in an endless flow. They pass in silent grief.

Funeral music is heard. Over the head of the deceased, scarlet banners are hung at half-mast. Around the plinth on which the coffin has been placed, is a multitude of wreaths and flowers.

There are wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolk, the USSR Ministry of Defense, from relatives and close acquaintances. Near the pedestal, on velvet, are the high awards of the homeland which marked the outstanding services of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, his great personal contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the reestablishment of the wrecked economy, the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the country of Soviets, active efforts to preserve peace on earth. Among the awards are four gold star medals of Hero of the Soviet Union, Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Victory, eight Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner, other orders and medals. Here also are awards from fraternal socialist countries, other states, with which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was awarded for services to the communist, workers' and national liberation movements in the struggle for security of peoples.

The guard of honor changes every 3 minutes. The funereal watch at the coffin is taken over by leading production workers, party and administrative officials, eminent figures in science and culture, military leaders and representatives of the public.

Wreaths are brought into the hall from the party Central Committee, the Presidium of Supreme Soviets and councils of ministers of union republics, kraykoms, kray executive committees, obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries and departments, and public organizations.

Great is the loss, great is the grief of Soviet people. Many of those coming to the Hall of Columns knew Leonid Brezhnev personally; he was always deeply involved with and among the people, and constantly displayed concern for the people of labor.

Passing by are representatives of the Baumanskiy Rayon of Moscow. Inhabitants of this major industrial and cultural center of the capital more than once entrusted Comrade Brezhnev to be their deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet. With honor he fulfilled the mandate of his electorate. Veterans of the party pass by. More than 50 years ago, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev became a member of the CPSU. During those years he traversed the path from rank-and-file member of the party to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His untiring theoretical political and organizational activity is inseparably linked with the further development and strengthening of the CPSU. The Leonid Ilich Brezhnev belongs the inestimable service for the reestablishment, consolidation and development of Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership, the strengthening of ties between the party and the masses.

Passing by are representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans and young servicemen, bowing their heads to the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who with exclusive courage safeguarded the interests of the homeland in the years of the Great Patriotic War from its first day to the last, who did so much to strengthen the defense might of the Soviet state in the post of chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Leading scientific figures, workers of scientific institutes, and design offices pass by. They pay tributes of deep respect to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his inestimable contribution to the scientific-technical progress of the country, the creation of a mighty material and technical base of developed socialism and the mastery of space.

Communists and all Soviet people assure for themselves that the life and activity of Leonid Brezhnev will always be an inspiring example of loyal service to the CPSU and the Soviet state. They warmly approve the decision of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and they are full of resolution to respond to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people with selfless work in the name of fulfilling the plans for communist construction.

Afternoon of 14 Nov

OW141036 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 14 November concludes a program of piano and string music to carry a scheduled news program [informatsionnyy vypusk]. A picture of the Kremlin is shown and then the facade of the House of Unions in Moscow is shown. A large portrait of Brezhnev can be seen above the central entrance framed in a red border. The Hall of Columns and a shot of Brezhnev lying in state with military and civilians in the guard of honor is then shown.

The announcer says: "Moscow is bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is 1200 [0900 GMT]. Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov have come to the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions." As the announcer speaks, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Kiselev, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Rusakov are shown entering the hall from the left rear of the bier. A lieutenant general can be seen leading the group and then directing them to the right. All the leaders have red and black armbands on their sleeves.

Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Andropov can be seen taking their place in the honor guard at the left rear of the bier as the other leaders move in a group to the left of the screen. As the leaders take their positions in the honor guard, a close-up of Andropov and Tikhonov is shown, widening to include Chernenko and part of Ustinov.

Then another group, comprising from left to right, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev and Ponomarev can be seen. After this group, then Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov can be seen with Brezhnev lying in state in the foreground. Andropov is shown standing with his feet about a foot apart, the others stand at attention.

Then another group is shown comprising, from left to right, Solomentsev, Dolgikh and Kiselev and then another group comprising, from left to right, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Kapitonov. Then the bier is shown with Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov moving to the left of the screen followed by Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Grishin and Gromyko who had been standing in a group facing them. The leaders form a line facing the foot of the bier with Tikhonov on the left and Andropov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ponomarev on his left facing Brezhnev. Dolgikh, Kiselev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Rusakov are shown standing on Tikhonov's right. The leaders bow and break the line as the leaders move to the right of the screen, around the foot of the bier.

Next Andropov is shown with Tikhonov behind him on the left and Chernenko on the right followed by Ustinov, Grishin and others approaching a group of Brezhnev's relatives. Both Andropov and Chernenko gesture to the group that they remain seated. However, some of the group are seen standing as Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Demichev form a line as they approach the bereaved. Ustinov, Grishin and others embrace, and pay respects to Brezhnev's relatives. The rest of the group is then shown. Then representatives of the working people can be seen filing into the hall, with some carrying wreaths. The reportage ends at 0937 GMT with another picture of the Kremlin.

Honor Guard

LD141000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, Soviet state and party leaders Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov stand in a guard of honor at the coffin of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In silence of grief, they pay tribute to the memory of the great man, the leader, companion-in-arms, friend and comrade.

Foreign Leaders

LD142316 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 14 November during the Vremya newscast carries footage of delegations from "fraternal parties" at the House of Unions, paying last respects to Brezhnev. Each delegation is shown standing at the bier as the announcer identifies the delegation leaders by name as: Zhivkov, from Bulgaria; Kadar, from Hungary; Truong Chinh, from Vietnam; Honecker, from the GDR; Castro, from Cuba; Tsedenbal, from Mongolia; Jaruzelski, from Poland; Ceausescu, from Romania; Husak, from the CSSR; Pak Song-chol, from the DPRK; Souphanouvong, from Laos; Stambolic, from the SFRY; and Huang Hua from the PRC. Huang Hua is shown flanked by four unidentified delegation members. The shot of each delegation is followed by a close-up of the delegation's wreath.

FUNERAL COMMISSION PLANS GUN SALUTES 15 NOV

LD141036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Announcement by the commission organizing the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev]

[Text] The funeral commission announces that, in accordance with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the nationwide mourning period, gun salutes will be fired at the moment that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is being buried on 15 November 1982 -- 1245 Moscow time. These will be fired in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, in the Hero Fortress of Brest as well as in the towns of Stalingrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, and Dneprodzherzhinsk.

At that time work in all enterprises and organizations over the entire territory of the Soviet Union, with the exception of continuous production enterprises, will stop for 5 minutes. Sirens at factories, works, railroads and on the vessels of the sea and river fleets will sound for 3 minutes.

The country is taking leave of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

PATRIARCH PIMEN PRAISES BREZHNEV AT SERVICE

LD141348 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- A mass for the dead was conducted at the Moscow Cathedral today by the Patriarch of Moscow and All of Russia Pimen together with metropolitans, members of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, and other archbishops and the Moscow clergy on the occasion of the death on November 10 of the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Addressing Muscovites in the cathedral before the service Patriarch Pimen noted Leonid Brezhnev's great services to the Soviet people, his tireless service to the cause of peace on earth.

"The lofty and inspired thought that the most important of human rights is the right to life belongs to Leonid Brezhnev". Patriarch Pimen noted. "We know how dedicatedly and consistently he pressed for averting a nuclear catastrophe, for the establishment of relations of trust and friendly cooperation among all peoples and states".

Patriarch Pimen noted that "the new Constitution of the USSR was created under the inspiring leadership of Leonid Brezhnev", that this fundamental law proclaims and guarantees the freedom of conscience of all citizens and determines truly normal relations between the church and the state.

"Paying tribute to the memory of the deceased", Patriarch Pimen said, "we will do everything possible for the flourishing of our motherland, for peace and justice to become the asset of all peoples of the world, a cause to which he devoted his whole life".

BREZHNEV FUNERAL PROCEEDINGS, SPEECHES REPORTED

Television Coverage

LD151254 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0725 GMT begins the relay of Brezhnev's funeral with a picture of the Kremlin. At 0729 GMT announcer Igor Kirillov states that a program "in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev" will be shown. The title of the program is briefly shown, and then Brezhnev's portrait hanging on the House of Unions, the entire building and the crowds outside. Then Brezhnev is shown lying-in-state, and the leadership enters the room. Andropov and Tikhonov enter together, followed by Chernenko and Gromyko, with other leaders following behind. The leadership then breaks up into groups to form honor guards. The first group includes, from right to left, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Ustinov and Grishin. The second group includes, from left to right, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Romanov, Gorbachev and Ponomarev. From left to right Aliyev, Rashidov, Demichev, Dolgikh and Solomentsev are shown. The final leadership group includes, from left to right, Kiselev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The leaders then break ranks and form a semicircle around the coffin. They are standing in the following order, from left to right: Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Shevardnadze, Kiselev, Aliyev, Rashidov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Ustinov, Grishin, a figure who is difficult to identify but who resembles Kirilenko, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Romanov, Gorbachev, Ponomarev and Kuznetsov. All bow their heads for a moment then move toward Brezhnev's family. Andropov leads the group and motions to the family to remain seated. He is followed by Tikhonov, Chernenko, Grishin, Ustinov and other leaders.

Between 0735 and 0823 GMT the crowd in front of the House of Unions and the crowds in Red Square are shown. Many of the people in Red Square hold pictures of Brezhnev. Formations of soldiers and sailors and foreign delegations are also shown.

At 0823 GMT a procession begins to leave the House of Unions. First Brezhnev's portrait is carried out of the building. It is followed by wreaths of flowers, and soldiers and sailors carrying Brezhnev's medals. A figure that appears to be Kirilenko can be seen standing on the right side of the door. After Brezhnev's medals are carried out, Grishin and funeral commission member Gitalov emerge from the door, followed by other figures, including Demichev. Two soldiers march out ahead of Brezhnev's coffin, which is borne by soldiers.

Once it is through the door members of the leadership also act as pall-bearers. On the left side of the coffin are Grishin, Gorbachev, Demichev, Aleksandrov, Shevardnadze and Kapitonov. On the right side are Shcherbitskiy, Romanov, Solomentsev, Rashidov, Dolgikh and Aliyev.

Brezhnev's widow is seen briefly walking behind the coffin. Soldiers place the coffin on a gun carriage. After several minutes the procession begins to move toward Red Square. Soldiers can be seen marching next to the coffin, followed by members of the family, a group of other family and friends that includes Kirilenko, several rows of unidentified people, then members of the leadership. Grishin, Shcherbitskiy, Romanov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev and Demichev are in the front row, from left to right. The second row includes, from left to right, Rashidov, Aliyev, Shevardnadze and Dolgikh. Behind them can be seen Zimyanin and Kapitonov. Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov cannot be seen marching in the procession. At 0842 and 0844 Kirilenko can be seen walking with the group of family and friends.

At 0848 GMT the beginning of the procession enters Red Square. At 0857 the gun carriage carrying Brezhnev's coffin halts in front of the Lenin Mausoleum. Soldiers remove the cover from the coffin and place it on a catafalque in front of the mausoleum. Members of the leadership also act as pall-bearers. The leadership then mounts the stairs of the mausoleum from both sides.

At 0900 GMT Andropov opens the meeting, beginning to speak at 0901 gmt. The camera shows Ustinov standing to his right; Tikhonov, Chernenko and Gromyko are shown on his left. Andropov is bareheaded while he is speaking, while the other leaders wear hats. After several minutes additional leaders, then the crowd are shown.

Foreign delegations, including Jaruzelski, Castro, and 'Arafat are then shown. Other foreign leaders are then shown, including Gandhi.

At 0910 GMT Andropov introduces Ustinov, who is then shown with other leaders as he is delivering his speech. At 0915 Andropov is shown introducing Academy of Sciences President Aleksandrov, who is then shown delivering his speech. At this point Tikhonov and Chernenko can be seen briefly chatting.

At 0917 GMT the entire leadership is shown, from right to left: Rusakov, Zimyanin, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Andropov, Aleksandrov (who is shown speaking), Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Romanov, Rashidov, Kiselev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Ogarkov, Kulikov, Yepishev and Sokolov.

At 0919 GMT Andropov introduces a Moscow worker, Viktor Viktorovich Pushkarev, who then speaks. The entire leadership is again shown. At 0924 GMT Andropov introduces the first secretary of the Dneprodzherzhinsk Gorkom in the Ukraine, Aleksey Fedorovich Gordiyenko, who then speaks. After Gordiyenko concludes his speech at 0928 GMT, Andropov declares the meeting closed. Funeral music begins to play as the leaders leave the mausoleum.

A procession then moves to the grave. Brezhnev's open casket is carried by soldiers and members of the leadership. On the right side are Andropov, Chernenko, Gromyko and Shcherbitskiy; on the left side are Tikhonov, Ustinov, Grishin, Gorbachev and Kunayev. Romanov and Ponomarev are walking together behind the coffin, followed by other leaders.

At 0936 GMT the soldiers place the coffin on a catafalque by the grave. Brezhnev's weeping widow then goes up to the coffin, as the leadership is shown. Gorbachev, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, Grishin, Ustinov, Andropov and Tikhonov can be seen standing in the front row.

Chernenko is slightly behind between Andropov and Tikhonov. The other leaders are standing behind them in no clear order. Brezhnev's family is then shown kissing Brezhnev. The women are crying.

At 0944 GMT workers place the lid on the coffin and move it to the grave. The family then moves forward to the graveside. After a pause of several moments the coffin is lowered into the grave and an artillery salute can be heard. The national anthem is then played and whistles can be heard blowing. Brezhnev's family then moves forward and his widow, followed by other members of his family, throws earth into the grave. Andropov and other leaders then come forward and also throw earth into the grave. Factory whistles continue to blow, and the chimneys of a factory near the Kremlin are shown. The leadership then stands in line near the grave in the following order, from left to right, Grishin, Ustinov, Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Romanov, Kunayev and Chernenko. Scenes are shown of Red Square, and there is a brief shot of soldiers placing Brezhnev's medals on his grave. Brezhnev's widow is then escorted to the graveside. Red Square is then shown.

At 0954 GMT the leadership can be seen going back to the top of the mausoleum. A military parade then begins. From right to left can be seen, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Andropov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Romanov and Rashidov. The last military formation passes the mausoleum at 1004 GMT, whereupon the relay concludes.

Andropov Speech

LD151056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Speech by Yuriy Andropov at 15 November funeral ceremony for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Red Square -- live]

[Text] Comrades:

Our party, our people and all progressive mankind have suffered a heavy loss. We are paying today our last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a glorious son of our homeland, a fiery Marxist-Leninist, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a prominent leader of the international communist and working class movement, a tireless fighter for peace and the friendship of the peoples.

Let me first of all express profound condolences to Leonid Brezhnev's family and relatives.

Leonid Ilich belonged to the pleiad of political leaders who grew up and were tempered during the years of the Soviet people's selfless struggle for consolidating the gains of the Great October Revolution, for the fulfillment of Lenin's behests, for building socialism in our country and for its freedom and independence.

A worker and soldier, an outstanding organizer and a wise politician, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was tied to the people by close and unbreakable bonds. All his life and activities were subordinated to serving the interests of the working people. He devoted all his great talent, all his tremendous energies to the cause of building a society of developed socialism, a society of freedom and social justice, of brotherhood of working people.

An extremely important period in the history of our party and country was associated with the activities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the highest positions of authority in the party and the state. It was under his leadership that the party's policy, permeated with constant concern for the working man, for raising the people's welfare, was worked out and consistently implemented and the Leninist standards of party and state life and the beneficial atmosphere of close joint work were firmly established.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will always be remembered by the peoples as an outstanding fighter for a lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among the peoples. He consistently fought, with all the ardor of his soul, for the relaxation of international tension, for delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, for strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of the international communist movement.

Comrades, at this hour of grief, paying our last homage to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, all our party and its Central Committee declare their determination to pursue firmly and consistently the strategic line in home and foreign policy, which was worked out under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Rallying still closer around the party, its Leninist Central Committee and its collective leadership, the Soviet people voice their support for the policy of the party and their boundless trust in it. The party will continue to do everything necessary to further raise the living standards of the people, for developing the democratic mainstays of Soviet society, for strengthening the economic and defensive might of the country, for strengthening the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee will undeviatingly translate into life the decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the will of the Soviet people.

We shall do everything possible for further increasing the cohesion of the great community of socialist states, the unity of the ranks of communists of the whole world in the struggle for common aims and ideals. We shall guard and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with the countries that have gained freedom from colonial oppression, with the struggle of the peoples for national independence and social progress. We shall always be loyal to the cause of the struggle for peace and international detente.

In the complicated international situation when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the road of hostility and military confrontation, the party and the state will firmly uphold the vital interests of our homeland, and maintain great vigilance and readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will redouble their efforts in the struggle for the security of the peoples and strengthen cooperation with all the peace forces of the world. We are always ready for honest, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with any state that desires it.

In these days of sorrow we are keenly aware of the support and solidarity of the working people of the socialist countries, the fraternal parties and all fighters for social progress with our party and the Soviet people. We are grateful to them for this. We are also grateful to the governments and peoples of numerous countries in all continents who paid homage these days to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly declares that the cause of the working class, the working people, the cause of communism and peace, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted all his life, is and will continue to be the supreme aim and meaning of all its activities.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilich. Memory of you will never dim in our hearts. Your cause will be continued in the deeds of our party and people!

I declare the funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev open.

Ustinov Speech

LD151002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov at 15 November Funeral Ceremony for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at Red Square -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades,

All of us are living through hours of trial and deep grief. Our friend and comrade-in-arms Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union, has passed away.

The entire great and bright life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was totally devoted to the people, the Communist Party, the Soviet state. It will forever remain for all the Soviet people a model of how a true Leninist, a genuine Communist and a real patriot and internationalist ought to live and work.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live on in the memory of grateful mankind as an outstanding architect of detente and a tireless and unflinching champion of peace.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was at the battlefront from the first to the last days of the Great Patriotic War. He led the fighting men to victory by his personal example and by the fiery party word under the most difficult combat conditions. Leonid Ilich personally participated in planning and carrying out many operations and conducted large-scale organizational and political work among troops.

He made a tremendous contribution to the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy. The building of developed socialism in the USSR and the greatest social, economic, scientific and technical achievements of our homeland are associated with the name of Leonid Ilich. He devoted much effort and energy to the development of missile and space technology.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev paid unflagging attention to ensuring the reliable defense capability of our country and the security of the entire socialist community. He showed day-to-day concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. His activities aimed at equipping the Army and Navy with up-to-date weaponry and maintaining their combat readiness at the highest possible level were exceptionally fruitful.

A great son of the Soviet people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was closely linked with them through his entire life and work. He knew well and deeply understood the concerns and needs of the working man.

He also knew the life of the soldier and showed constant paternal concern for Army and Navy personnel. The servicemen responded with deep affection to this concern.

Comrades, these days the personnel of the Armed Forces, like the entire Soviet people, are rallying even closer round the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. We will always be unflinchingly loyal to the ideas of the October Revolution and united in working for the great goals of communist construction.

The Soviet Armed Forces, raised and educated by the Communist Party, are and will continue to be a mighty factor of peace and the security of the peoples, they are constantly ready to defend the inviolability of our borders and the peaceful work of the Soviet people, to discharge with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty.

In this hour of mourning the Soviet Armed Forces are lowering their combat banners before the coffin of Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade!

Your memory will live forever in our hearts, in the deeds of the Communist Party and in the achievements of the Soviet people!

Academician Aleksandrov

LD151016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Speech by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Soviet scientists are profoundly shaken along with the whole of the people at the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding political figure of our times, and fighter for peace and the happiness of peoples.

Like the great Lenin in his time, Leonid Ilich considered that the organization of a new society in our country, the society of developed socialism, was possible only in circumstances of the broad utilization of modern science for raising the efficiency of production and bringing the economy onto the path of intensive development. He appraised profoundly and correctly the necessary relationship between fundamental and applied research, and gave great help to the development of new directions in science.

Leonid Ilich devoted immense labor to the development and creation of the Soviet Union's energy base and to the resolving of the food problem and problems of industrial and agricultural raw materials for a long time in the development of our motherland. Under his leadership, the party's Central Committee achieved a manifold increase in the economic and defense might of our country, and directed this vast might toward the resolving of the chief task for all mankind, the reduction of international tension and the preservation of peace.

Leonid Ilich is known to all people on our planet as a champion of peace and disarmament. Leonid Ilich was at the front from the very start of the Great Patriotic War to the day of victory. He saw what tragedies war brings for peoples, and was convinced through his own experience that the most important task for all peoples is to defend peace in the world. Leonid Ilich put his immense energy and communist principles into the struggle to preserve peace. Leonid Ilich concerned himself unflaggingly with the well-being of our people. During the drafting of the new USSR Constitution, his principled directives [ustanovki] had an immense positive effect on development of socialist democracy.

As a faithful continuer of the great cause of Lenin, he made a great creative contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. For these merits the USSR Academy of Sciences awarded Leonid Ilich its highest award -- the Karl Marx Gold Medal.

The entire conscious life of Leonid Ilich took place after the Great October Revolution. His school of life was hard and only his extraordinary natural gifts and reliance on the people led to such an exceptional path of life which was entirely devoted to the well-being of the people.

Comrades! In bidding farewell with pain in our souls and hearts to Leonid Ilich, Soviet scientists see that their duty lies in rallying still more closely around our dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and in operating still more actively and in a still more organized manner on all fronts of science and technology in order to guarantee the sort of progress for our homeland to which Leonid Ilich summoned us.

Moscow Worker

LD151344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0919 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Speech by Moscow worker Viktor Viktorovich Pushkarev at Brezhnev funeral ceremony in Red Square — live]

[Text] Comrades, our hearts are full of deep sorrow. Working Moscow, together with all Soviet people, is accompanying on his last journey the true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, the ardent fighter for communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It grieves me to acknowledge the death of a man whose life and truly titanic labor were entirely devoted to the great cause of the party and to the struggle for the peoples' happiness.

Having begun his working life as a worker regulated by the sound of the factory siren, Leonid Ilich always and in everything remained close to the working class and to all working people. He was linked with them by the unbreakable bonds of blood. The Soviet people responded to Leonid Ilich with a sincere and heartfelt love and felt enormous respect and limitless trust for him. They rightly linked all their successes in the building of communism and in the consolidation of the might of the homeland with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his work for the party and state and his personal guiding role in developing and implementing the political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In the highest posts of the party and state for more than 25 years Leonid Ilich lived and worked in the capital of our great homeland. He constantly devoted great attention to Moscow and to transforming it into a model Communist city. He visited labor collectives, had sincere conversations with Muscovites and was concerned at a practical level with improving their working and living conditions.

Leonid Ilich was frequently elected as a delegate of the CPSU congresses from the capital's party organization. For a long time he was a deputy for the people of Moscow at the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR. The honor fell to me to act as his agent when Leonid Ilich was a candidate for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Bauman constituency, and I know full well how near to his heart were the needs of the people and the mandate of the electorate and with what great warmth he treated each person he met.

The death of Leonid Ilich is an infinitely grave loss for the party and the Soviet state. But grief will not cause disarray in our ranks. The working class and the working people of Moscow, as all our Soviet people, will rally even more closely around our own Communist Party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. We will multiply our efforts at work in order that the cause of Lenin and the cause of the October Revolution may live for ever and vanquish, in order that the ideals of communism and peace on earth, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted the whole of his brilliant life, may be embodied in reality.

Farewell, our dear Leonid Ilich.

Delegations Present

LD151226 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 15 Nov 82

["Leonid Brezhnev's Funeral" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- The Soviet people today have paid with profound grief their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and working-class movement, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

...The columned hall of the Trade Union House. Leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state stand the last guard of honour at the bier of the deceased.

The coffin with the body of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is carried out of the columned hall and mounted on the gun carriage to the sound of mournful music. The procession slowly heads for Red Square.

Red Square is filled with people. Troops of the Moscow garrison stand at attention, and combat banners are lowered over their ranks.

The funeral procession stops at the mausoleum. The coffin is carried from the gun-carriage to the postament.

Comrades Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Grigoriy Romanov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Geydar Aliyev, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Tikhon Kiselev, Vasilii Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Konstantin Rusakov and members of the funeral commission ascend the central rostrum of the mausoleum.

There are in the guest stands representatives of party, government and public organizations, military leaders and foremost production workers.

There are also numerous foreign visitors who have come to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

Present at the funeral are the party and state delegations of: Bulgaria — Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] (the leader of the delegation); Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; D. Zhulev, member of the Central Committee of the BCP, the ambassador of the PRB to the USSR; Hungary — Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] (the leader of the delegation); Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee, president of the presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]; S. Rainai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, the ambassador of the HPR in the Soviet Union; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam — Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP], chairman of the Council of State of the SRV (the head of the delegation); Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the SRV; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee, the ambassador of the SRV in the USSR;

The GDR — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the GDR (head of the delegation); Willi Stoph, member of the Politbureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Horst Sindermann, member of the Politbureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the People's Assembly of the GDR; Gerald Gotting, deputy chairman of the State Council of the GDR; and Gunter Mittag, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee; the People's Democratic Republic of Korea — Pak Song-chol, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and vice president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (head of the delegation); Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee, minister of communications of the republic and chairman of the Central Board of the Korean Soviet Friendship Society; and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Kim Chae-gyong, deputy chief of the International Department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the USSR;

The Republic of Cuba -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba (head of the delegation); Ramiro Valdes Menendez and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Rene Anillo Capote, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR; the Lao People's Democratic Republic -- Souphanouvong, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (head of the delegation); Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khamtai Boupha, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, acting minister for foreign affairs; Khamta Douangthongla, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, ambassador to the USSR; the Mongolian People's Republic -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia (head of the delegation); Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bat-Ochiryn Gotob, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, ambassador to the USSR.

Poland -- Wojciech Jaruzelski (leader of the delegation), first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PRP]; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of States; and Josef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee; Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu (leader of the delegation), general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR] Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the SRR Government, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and SRR foreign minister; Czechoslovakia -- Gustav Husak (leader of the delegation), general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Cestmir Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the USSR; Yugoslavia -- Petar Stambolic (leader of the delegation), chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

Also present is a delegation of China -- special envoy Huang Hua (leader of the delegation), member of the State Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Jang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR; Ma Xusheng, head of the department of the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe of the PRC Foreign Ministry; and Wang Jinqing, senior official of the PRC Foreign Ministry.

Present at the stands also are the delegations of the French Communist Party led by the party's General Secretary Georges Marchais; the Communist Party, USA, led by the party's General Secretary Gus Hall; the German Communist Party led by the party's Chairman Herbert Mies;

The Portuguese Communist Party led by the General Secretary of the party Alvaro Cunhal; the Italian Communist Party led by the general secretary of the party, Enrico Berlinguer; the Communist Party of Greece led by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Kharilaos Florakis; the Communist Party of Chile led by the general secretary of the party, Luis Corvalan; the Communist Party of Uruguay led by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Rodney Arismendi; the Communist Party of Austria led by the Chairman of the party Franz Muhri; the Communist party of Great Britain led by the general of the party, Gordon McLennan; the Communist Party of Ireland led by the general secretary of the party, Michael O'Riordan; the Communist Party of Canada led by the general secretary of the party, William Kashtan;

The Communist Party of Belgium led by party chairman Louis van Geyt; the Communist Party of Finland led by party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja; the Swiss Workers' Party led by party Secretary General Armand Magnin; the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin led by party Chairman Horst Schmitt; the Communist Party of Denmark led by party Chairman Jorgen Jensen; the Communist Party of Norway led by party Chairman Hans Kleven; the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden led by party Board Chairman Rolf Hagel; the Communist Party of Luxemburg led by party Chairman Dominique Urbani; the San Marino Communist Party led by party Chairman Ermenegildo Gasperoni;

The Lebanese Communist Party led by General Secretary of the Party Central Committee George Hawi; the Communist Party of Israel led by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee Me'ir Wilner; the Communist Party of Bolivia led by First Secretary of the party's Central Committee Jorge Kolle Cueto; the Communist Party of Honduras led by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee Rigoberto Padilla; the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco led by party General Secretary Ali Yata; the Communist Party of Malta led by party General Secretary Anthony Vassalo; the United Party of Haiti Communists led by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee Rene Theodore; the Communist Party of South Africa led by party General Secretary Moses Mabhida; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana led by party General Secretary Cheddi Jagan;

The Tunisian Communist Party led by Mohammed Harmel, first secretary of the party; the Dominican Communist Party led by its general secretary Narciso Isa Conde; the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the PDRY; the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] led by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the SAR; the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, president of the PRA;

Socialist Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE); the Republic of Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction, comandante of the revolution;

The People's Republic of the Congo led by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the Congo; the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the republic;

The Republic of Mali led by Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, president of the republic; the Republic of Zambia led by Humphrey Mulemba, general secretary of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia; the Republic of Guinea-Bissau led by Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde; the Republic of Cape Verde Islands led by Abilio Duarte, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, chairman of the National People's Assembly;

The National Progressive Unionist Party, led by Emile Mworcha, general secretary of the party, chairman of the National Assembly of Burundi; the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, led by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the party; the African National Congress of South Africa, led by Oliver Tambo, president of the organization; the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, led by Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO; the Communist Party of India, led by Narayana Kalyana Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the party; the Syrian Communist Party, led by Daniel Na'mah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;

The Communist Party of Bangladesh -- Manzural Ahsan Khan, secretary of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Spain -- Jaime Ballesteros Pulido, deputy general secretary of the party; Francisco Romero Marin, member of the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; the Left Party -- Communists of Sweden -- Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Board; the Colombian Communist Party -- Manuel Cepeda, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Paraguay led by Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Commission of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Salvador -- Mario Rolando Aguinada Carranza, member of the Political Commission of the party Central Committee;

The Party of Independence and Labour of Senegal led by Amat Dansoko, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee; the Egyptian Communist Party -- Michel Kamil, member of the Politbureau of the Party Central Committee; the Palestinian Communist Party -- N. al-Ashhab, member of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Japan led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; the Socialist Party of Japan led by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Presidium of the party Central Executive Committee; the Communist Party of Martinique -- Philibert Duféal, member of the Politbureau of the party;

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party -- Francisco Lopez Real, member of the Executive Committee of the party; the National Liberation Front [NLF] of Bahrain -- A. Mahmud, member of the NLF leading committee; Madagascar led by R. Rabeony, chairman of the Military Committee for the Development of Madagascar; Guinea led by Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party-state of Guinea, prime minister; the Party of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau of the party, the leader of the permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee; Benin -- led by Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, first vice-chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

Sierra Leone led by Sorie Ibrahim Koroma, member of the leading council of the People's Congress of Sierra Leone, first vice-president of the country.

Also present are the delegations of: Australia -- led by Zelman Cowen, former governor-general of the country; Austria -- led by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger; Argentina -- led by Defence Minister Julio Jose Martinez Vivot; Belgium -- led by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens; the Vatican -- led by G.B. Marini-Bettolo, personal representative of Pope John Paul II; Britain -- led by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym; Venezuela -- led by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Felazco; Guyana -- led by Vice-President Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop; the Federal Republic of Germany -- led by Federal President Karl Carstens, vice-chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Grenada -- led by Governor-General Paul Scoon; Greece -- led by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu; -- Denmark -- led by Prince Henrik;

Zimbabwe -- led by the republic's President Canaan Banana; Egypt -- led by the president's aide Mamduh Saleh; India -- led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; Indonesia -- led by Vice-President Adam Malik; Jordan -- led by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Iraq -- led by Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Ireland -- led by President Patrick John Hillery; Spain -- led by Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca; Italy -- led by President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani; the Yemen Arab Republic -- led by President 'Ali Abdallah Salih; Canada -- led by Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau; Kenya -- led by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko; Cyprus -- led by President Spiros Kiprianou; Lesotho -- led by Deputy Prime Minister E. Senhonyo; Libya -- led by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Luxembourg -- led by Colette Flesh, deputy chairman of the government, minister of foreign affairs; Malta -- led by President Agata Barbara; Morocco -- led by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed; Mexico -- led by Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate of the National Congress; Niger -- led by Major Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye, minister of health, chairman of the National Commission for the Creation of the Development of Society; Nigeria -- led by Vice-President Alex Ekwueme; the Netherlands -- led by Deputy Prime Minister Gijsbert van Aardenne; Norway -- led by Harald, the successor to the throne; Pakistan -- led by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq; Portugal -- led by Vasco Futscher Pereira, minister of foreign affairs;

San Marino -- led by Captain-Regents Mauricio Gobbi and Libero Barulli; the United States -- led by Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz; Tanzania -- led by Vice-President Aboud Jumbe; Turkey -- led by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu; Uganda -- led by Vice-President Paul Muwanga; the Philippines -- led by Imelda Romualdez Marcos, minister of human settlements and ecology and chief governor of Greater Manila; Finland -- led by President Mauno Koivisto; France -- led by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy; Switzerland -- led by Vice-President Pierre Aubert; Sweden -- led by Prince Bertil and Prime Minister Olof Palme; Sri Lanka -- led by Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed; Japan -- led by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Also present are the delegations of Brazil -- Sizinio Pontes Nogueira, ambassador to the USSR; Botswana -- S.A. Mpuchane, ambassador to London and Moscow; Burma -- Ambassador U Kyaw Khin; Iceland -- Ambassador Haraldor Kroyer; Iran -- Mir Salim, special envoy of the president; Cameroon -- S. Eboua, agricultural minister; Colombia -- Ambassador C. Samper, Colombia's permanent representative to the United Nations.

Present in the stands are United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and UNESCO First Deputy Director General Bekri. Also present is Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Also present are members of the diplomatic corps.

The funeral meeting was opened by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

The meeting was addressed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Anatoliy Aleksandrov, grinding machine operator from the Moscow plant of calculator-analytical machines Viktor Pushkarev, First Secretary of the Dneprodzerzhinsk City Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Aleksey Gordiyenko.

The meeting ends. The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state descend from the mausoleum and approach the postament with the coffin of Leonid Brezhnev. The procession moves to the Kremlin Wall.

At 12 hours 45 minutes the coffin with the remains of the deceased is lowered into the grave.

To the strains of the national anthem of the USSR artillery salvos are fired. At the same time there are artillery salutes in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye and Dneprodzerzhinsk.

The entire country has paused in mournful grief. Enterprises and organizations stopped work for five minutes. Factories, plants, railway transport and sea and river ships blew their horns for three minutes in salute.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state reascend the rostrum of the mausoleum.

Troops of the Moscow garrison march past the mausoleum. They pay the last military tribute to the leader of the party and state, chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union.

The life and work of Leonid Brezhnev will remain forever an inspiring example of dedicated service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

OFFICIALS GREET FOREIGN DELEGATIONS IN MOSCOW

Moscow TV Report

LD141650 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Arriving in Moscow today to attend the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were: A delegation from the Republic of Cuba headed by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; a delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; a delegation from the CSSR led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee and president of the republic; a delegation from the DPRK led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice president of the republic; a delegation from France led by Prime Minister Mauroy; President of the FRG Carstens; Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki; and Minister of the Republic of the Philippines and Governor of Greater Manila Imelda Marcos.

As we have already reported, also arriving in Moscow this morning to attend the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were: a delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal; a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu; a Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Stambolic; and a delegation from the Greek Communist Party led by Kharilaos Florakis. The delegations were met by Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Rusakov and other officials.

Portuguese CP Leader

LD141852 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Funhal came to Moscow today to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev. He was met by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh.

Others Met

WA150800 [Editorial Report] The following reports by TASS International Service in Russian on 14 November indicate visiting foreign delegations who were met by Soviet officials upon their arrival in Moscow. Times of reports are in parentheses at the end of each item.

"A party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council arrived in Moscow today to participate in Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. The delegation includes Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Dimitrur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR. The delegation was met at the airport by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, and Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials." (1000 GMT)

"AGDR party and government delegation has arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev. It is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and includes Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber Presidium; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and deputy president of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium; and Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee secretary and member of the GDR Council of State. At the airport, the delegation was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials." (1337 GMT)

"An SRV party and government delegation arrived today in Moscow to take part in the ceremony of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. The delegation is headed by Truong Chinh, member of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the National Defense Council. Members of the delegation include Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of foreign affairs; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee and SRV ambassador in the USSR. At the airport, the delegation was met by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials." (1358 GMT)

"A party and government delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos [LPDR], led by Souphanouvong, member of Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, [LPRP] Central Committee, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly, arrived today in Moscow to participate in Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. Members of the delegation are Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the LPDR; Khamphay Boupma, member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR acting minister of foreign affairs; and Khamta Douangthongla, member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR ambassador in the USSR.

"The delegation was met at the airport by Konstantin Chernenko, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials." (1410 GMT)

"A party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived today in Moscow to participate in the funeral ceremony of Leonid Brezhnev. The delegation comprises Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the Presidential Council; and Sandor Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the USSR. The delegation was met at the railway station by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other officials. (1456 GMT)

"Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, arrived in Moscow today. He will participate in Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. He was met at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (1513 GMT)

"Today a PDPA party-government delegation led by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, arrived here to participate in the funeral ceremony of Leonid Brezhnev. The delegation is comprised of Saleh Mohammed Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Fatherland Front Executive Committee; and Nur Ahmed Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. At the airport the delegation was met by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." (1546 GMT)

MOSCOW TV REPORTS REAGAN VISIT TO SOVIET EMBASSY

LD151716 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 13 November, in its evening Vremya newscast, carries a video report on Anatoliy Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, receiving visitors at the embassy who have come to express their condolences on Brezhnev's death. Visitors signing the book of condolences are shown. President Reagan is then shown entering the room and being escorted to the desk where he signs the book. The reporter reads Reagan's inscription, while Ambassador Dobrynin can be seen shaking hands with the President. Secretary of State Shultz then writes in the book of condolences.

EDITORIALS STRESS 'CONTINUITY' OF COURSE

PRAVDA Editorial

OW140335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "By the Leninist Course"]

[Text] During these days our party, the entire Soviet people, the international working class and millions of friends of the USSR are suffering from a grievous, great loss -- the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, the international communist, workers and national liberation movements, fiery fighter for peace, the leader who for almost 2 decades headed the Leninist headquarters of the CPSU -- its Central Committee, the head of the Soviet state -- has left this life. His name, it was noted at the special CPSU Central Committee plenum on 12 November 1982, is inseparably linked with the great achievements in the life of our country -- the industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the post war rehabilitation of the economy, space exploration and our achievements in developing the economy, science and culture.

L.I. Brezhnev's activities at the highest posts of the party and state are inseparable from the period when our homeland reached the frontiers of developed socialism, when the Soviet people achieved truly unparalleled results in various spheres of public life. This was a time when the inviolable union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of all nations and nationalities of the country assumed a qualitatively new condition embodied in a new social and international community of people -- the Soviet nation. This was a time when the new basic law, the USSR Constitution, was being publicly adopted, when a favorable moral and political atmosphere, characterized by trust and respect for people and calm and confidence, was strengthening more and more in our society. And most importantly, this was a time of peace, which was ensured first and foremost by the persistent struggle of the Leninist party and the Soviet state of relaxation of world tension, and for honest and equitable cooperation of states with opposite socioeconomic systems.

Four CPSU congresses riveted the attention of mankind during this period -- the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. By placing the task of sharply turning the economy to fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the population, these congresses demonstrated with new force the humanism of the socialist system and the party's concern for the working person: At the congresses, the CPSU defined its economic strategy under contemporary conditions, including the long-term line in agrarian policy, which is rightfully considered to stem from the March (1965) Central Committee plenum, while its most complete embodiment is the USSR Food Program. These congresses enriched the theoretic arsenal of the party and the international communist movement with new conclusions and provisions which today form an integral part of Marxist-Leninist science. It was precisely from our party's congress rostrum that the whole planet heard the provisions of the Peace Program.

This was a time of intense peaceful construction. Through the labor of the Soviet people led by the Leninist party new settlements and cities were rising in the land of the soviets; pipelines and highways were being laid; steel sections of the BAM [Baykal-Amur main railroad] were being welded; the Samotlor and Urengoy wells were being drilled; the shops of such giants as Vaz, Kamaz, "Atomash," and many others, were taking on a viable form.

Of course, it was not possible to fulfill completely some of what was planned.

There were also shortcomings and difficulties in this gigantic activity, and the party had to direct considerable efforts to reveal and overcome them. Of course, in such "a new -- new in all world history -- cause" quoting V.I. Lenin, such as our cause, it is hardly possible to manage without difficulties and shortcomings. However, nothing can belittle the grandeur and greatness of what we have achieved. Our great socialist homeland has made a new enormous step forward along Lenin's path, along the path of October. The economic, social and political foundations of our society have become even stronger and are now more solid than ever before. A reliable start has been made for further movement towards communism.

This movement cannot mark time for even an instant. Our beloved homeland is growing, developing, improving; and losses, no matter how bitter they are, will not upset this great process. Generations follow generations; and like a baton, people transfer their affairs, concerns and plans to each other. The new fighters go further and further along the course charted by Lenin.

The continuity of the course and decisions of the party was wholly confirmed by the special CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Delivering an address at the plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that realization of major tasks of economic, social and cultural development determined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, and consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state, which was elaborated under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are our paramount duty.

Today's task for every Communist and every worker of our Soviet country consists currently of doing as much as possible in his job and in his life and striving to steadily increase the pace of our constructive regular labor. Not only do the distinctiveness of the moment and the scale of communist construction plans demand this of us, but so do the ideological, political, material, technical, social and moral capital accumulated by the party and people and the opportunities possessed by a developed socialist society.

We have at our disposal the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, which are a clear program for creation in the contemporary stage. These decisions and these plans are a reliable ideological and political basis for the activities of the party and people. Their implementation will continue to be directed at further improving the lives of Soviet people.

Advanced science and a multimillion-strong detachment of highly cultured workers and technical engineering personnel with excellent vocational training are at our disposal. Our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia have always exemplified composure, efficiency, self-discipline, the ability to work tirelessly and to persistently struggle to realize the beloved party's plans. Today, party organizations and all Communists are aiming to preserve in every way possible an atmosphere of intense creative labor among the millions and to develop it.

We have gigantic economic potential and enormous natural resources, which are the priceless property of the people. We must include them in the economic turnover, more energetically make them serve people and use them efficiently, economically and with consideration for the country's development prospects.

We also have resources which do not exist, nor could they exist, in other social circumstances. We have in mind the high political consciousness, ardent patriotism and internationalist conviction of the Soviet people. Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR have shown once again the cohesion of our people and how dear our countrymen hold the interests of the homeland and its fate, regardless of where they work or to which nation or nationality they belong.

Socialist society is strong due to the consciousness of the masses, Lenin noted, and we must constantly remember these words. It is essential that party organizations and Communists continue to strengthen and improve ideological and political education work and strive to raise its effectiveness.

We are also justifiably proud of such gains of ours as the exalted prestige of the country of Soviets in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. In the appeal [obrashcheniye] to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers solemnly confirmed that our will for peace is unfailing. The Leninist party and the Soviet state, supported by the economic and defense might of our homeland, will in the future do everything so that the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the working people of socialist countries and of our friends will be reliably defended.

The tasks facing the CPSU and the Soviet people are grandiose and they are rightfully called world historic. There can be no doubt that they will be accomplished. The very rich political experience and fighting ability of the party, its firm loyalty to the behests of the great Lenin and its authority and influence among the masses are a guarantee of this. The inviolable unity of Soviet society and the great Soviet people who are uniting even closer around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee is a guarantee of this. The industriousness, civic-mindedness and ideological tempering of the Soviet people -- who firmly know that their tested collective leader, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, remains at the height of its historic mission whatever the turn of events -- are a guarantee of this.

Raising ever higher the banner of Lenin, the Soviet people, led by the Leninist party, are going forward along the Leninist path!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

OW140833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "By Lenin's Course, Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] A special CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 12 November 1982. It met on a day of grief for the country to honor the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to ensure the continuation of the cause to which he gave his entire life.

The plenum noted that our party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind had suffered a grievous loss. An outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, the international communist, working class and nation-liberation movements and an ardent peace champion has passed away.

A member of the Leninist Communist Party of more than 50 years' standing, including 18 years in the post of CPSU leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a great contribution to making it even more monolithic and to enhancing the political, social, economic, and defense might of the Soviet Union. He played an exceptionally great role in the strengthening of peace and international security. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's name, with which the greatest accomplishments in the life of our country -- among them industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the historical victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy of our homeland, exploration of outer space and all the achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture of the Soviet state -- are inseparably associated, has been entered forever in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our great homeland.

The plenum reviewed the question of electing the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The entire work of the plenum was convincing testimony to the monolithic unity of our Leninist party, its utter loyalty to Communist ideals and its inflexible determination to consistently and purposefully pursue the domestic and foreign policy elaborated under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This policy is ardently and unanimously supported and approved by all Soviet people. During the sorrowful days in which the country is suffering, the working people of urban and rural areas and the fighting men of the Army and Navy -- who are responding with deeds to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people -- are uniting even closer around the party, the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its guiding nucleus which formed under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Soviet people believe in the party and its mighty collective wisdom and will see in it their tested collective chief, wise leader and organizer. The Soviet people know well that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October under which world historic victories have been won, is in reliable hands. The grandiose program of communist creation elaborated by the 23d to 26th Congresses of the CPSU is being steadily implemented. The party will continue to do everything to raise the people's welfare on the basis of intensifying production, raising its efficiency and the quality of work and realizing the USSR Food Program. The party will continue to manifest all possible concern for consolidating the union of the working kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, for strengthening the social, political and ideological unity of Soviet society and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and for ideologically tempering the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialism.

The party sees service to the working class and the laboring people as the highest aim and meaning of all of its activities. The Soviet people have become convinced in practice that our party, whatever the turn of events or through any tests, remains at the height of its historic mission. So it was in the past and so it will be in the future both in the internal state as well as in foreign policy activities of the CPSU.

The party is invariably guided by the Peace Program for the eighties proposed by its 26th congress. It sees the entire complexity of the international situation, the attempts of the aggressive circles of imperialism to undermine peaceful coexistence and to push the people onto a path of hostility and military confrontation. But this cannot shake our party's determination to defend peace. It knows well, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, that the imperialists will never meet one's pleas for peace. It can only be defended by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed forces. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will do everything necessary so that the lovers of military adventures will not catch our country unawares and so that a potential aggressor will know that a devastating responsive strike inevitably awaits him.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers declare that the Soviet Union, supported by its might, manifesting the greatest vigilance and self-restraint and preserving invariable loyalty to the peace-loving principles and aims of its foreign policy, will persistently struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind and for detente and disarmament. Together with us in this struggle are the fraternal countries of socialism, fighters for national and social liberation and all honest people of the earth. The firm and principled policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state corresponds with the fundamental interests of our people. They are confident that the defense capability of the country will continue to remain at a level of contemporary requirements and that the Soviet Armed Forces will be further developed and improved. Soviet troops profoundly understand the full measure of the supreme responsibility placed on them. During these sorrowful days, bowing their heads before the radiant memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who did so much to strengthen the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces, they pledge to unite their ranks even closer around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and do everything to further raise the military preparedness of the formations, units and ships to reliably defend the peaceful labor of their people, the gains of socialism and to honorably carry out any order of the motherland.

Today the entire atmosphere of the country's public life is permeated with the inviolable loyalty of the Soviet people to the cause of the party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the working people and fighting men of the Army and Navy are manifesting lofty consciousness and organization and are demonstrating inflexible determination to give all their efforts to the cause of communist creation.

Our people boundlessly trust their Communist Party. They trust it because it has never had, nor will it have, any other interests than the vital interests of the Soviet people. The Leninist party sacredly values this trust and invariably justifies it and constantly strengthens its ties with the masses. The firm unity of the party and people was and remains the source of the Soviet society's might.

The Soviet people are enveloped in deep mourning, and the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is their infinite loss. But the cause to which he gave his life will continue with new achievements.

The land of the soviets is confidently going and will continue to go along the party's Leninist course.

We have a strength that helped and continues to help us at the most difficult moments. This strength is the cohesion of the party; this strength is the collective wisdom of the party and its collective leadership, this strength is the unity of the party and people. Under the guidance of the party headed by its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet people will ensure with their selfless creative labor the fulfillment of the plans for communist construction and the further prosperity of our socialist homeland.

USTINOV SPEECH AT DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED

LD121525 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Soviet people are paying their last respects to Leonid Brezhnev. Flags are at half-mast in the capital. Workers of Moscow plants and offices, soldiers of the Moscow garrison are saying farewell to the leader of the party and the state. Mourning meetings are held throughout the Soviet Union.

Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov has made a speech at the Defense Ministry. Soviet people, he said, knew Leonid Brezhnev was a courageous warrior and political workers in the Army during the war against Nazi Germany. He knew very well, Marshal Ustinov said, the price of peace. He was a great optimist and he had faith in the possibility of holding back the forces of aggression and war and did everything to guarantee peace.

At this grievous hour, the marshal said, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union are further consolidating their ranks around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They will remain in constant readiness for defending the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

Further Report

LD121736 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- The Soviet people learnt with the sense of profound grief about the death of Leonid Brezhnev -- the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a major political figure of our time. At the mourning meetings now held in the country, the working people, paying their tribute of profound respect to the memory of the fiery fighter for peace and communism, declare their passionate desire to further close their ranks around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The mourning meeting of the officials of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR was opened by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

Leonid Brezhnev, he said, knew well the price of peace. A great optimist, he firmly believed in the possibility of curbing the forces of aggression and war, and did everything to assure peaceful conditions for communist construction. The qualitatively new stage in the development of the armed forces is inextricably linked with his name and activity.

At a meeting in the locomotives' shop of the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya marshalling yard, electric locomotive engine driver A. Abramov said that close and inextricable ties linked Leonid Brezhnev with the people. His attention and concern for the ordinary man, for improving the conditions of his work, life and rest were profound in the Leninist manner. This earned him the love and respect of the working people.

Speaking at a meeting of workers of the steel plant in Rustavi (Georgia), steel worker Otar Lomidze emphasized that the Soviet people regard the CPSU as its tested collective leader, a wise guide and organizer. Expressing their profound sorrow in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev they state their resolve to devote all their energies and knowledge to the construction of communism.

At the mourning meetings held these days all over the country, the working people pledge themselves to closing still further their ranks around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, and to working selflessly in order to strengthen the economic and defence might of the country.

SUPPORT FOR ANDROPOV SUCCESSION REPORTED

Arkhipov Cited

OW122253 Hong Kong AFP in English 2228 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 (AFP) -- Yuriy Andropov has been selected as new Soviet Communist Party secretary-general as "We trust not only his capability in government activities but also his vast experience in the field of economy," First Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov was quoted as saying.

The first deputy premier made the remark when he met a delegation of Japanese journalists at the Kremlin, only two hours after the party Central Committee chose the successor to the late Leonid Brezhnev as party chief, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) reported this morning.

Mr Arkhipov also said the Central Committee had urgently held a special full meeting to name the party chief because "the post should not be left vacant for a single day when the international situation was so fluid," NHK reported from Moscow.

The journalist delegation was making a goodwill visit to the Soviet capital.

The deputy premier, a member of the Central Committee, reaffirmed that it was an "extremely definite decision" that the new leadership would follow the domestic and foreign policies of Mr Brezhnev, according to a correspondent of the newspaper YOMIURI, who was also with the delegation.

Mr Arkhipov reportedly added that the Soviet Communist Party would pursue a collective leadership and was confident of the lines set by the party.

Supreme Soviet Deputy

LD141946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet people unanimously approve the results of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in documents which stress with new force the continuity of the party's policy in realizing the tasks for further strengthening of the USSR's economic and defensive might, the raising of the well-being of the Soviet people and strengthening peace. In our studio is Sergey Yegorovichyatskov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and electric locomotive driver:

[Begin recording] All of us today are united by grief, by a sense of heavy loss. We are saying farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a person dear and close to us. Almost 2 decades of tireless labor on his part have become a period in which our motherland has achieved immense successes. We have developed the economy of our state; relying upon it, we have been able to preserve peace on earth. During these years we have created new towns and villages, have labored in kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, have built major works, have worked to make life in the land of the Soviets daily more beautiful.

If, as we now look around at what has been done, we see that it has not yet been possible to do completely everything that was planned, we understand that difficulties are inevitable on the road along which our country is moving. The main thing is that our advance toward the targets mapped out by the party is unceasing.

Precisely this fact was stressed at the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our primary duty is the consistent implementation of the course mapped out by the 26th party congress. From here stems the task of every Communist, every worker, to work in such a way that what he does at his workplace today is more and better than yesterday, and that what he does tomorrow is more and better than today.

Tomorrow, at the time of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral, many of my locomotive driver comrades will be on the tracks, on the way somewhere, and the voices of our locomotives will join in that mighty salute by factory and works' sirens with which the country will say farewell to its great son. It will be not just a farewell; it will be a salute, calling for the continuation of our just cause, the construction of communism and the strengthening of peace on earth. [end recording]

Praise From Workers

LD141626 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Here is what famous Moscow construction worker (Vladimir Yefimovich Kopylev), hero of socialist labor, has to say.

[Begin recording] Building workers -- representatives of the most peaceful profession on earth -- like all Soviet people warmly support our party's domestic and foreign policy and are now rallying even closer around the Leninist Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee plenum which has taken place stressed extremely forcefully the unity of our party and unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the party Central Committee. We Communists, together with all the people, must work even harder to mark the jubilee of our homeland in a worthy fashion, to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and to strengthen the economic and defense might of our country. [end recording]

Speaking now is (Aleksandr Nikolayevich Pozdnyakov), a worker at the Krasnyy Oktyabr metallurgical works in Volgograd and hero of socialist labor.

[Begin recording] All of us today are grieving profoundly over this great loss. In this situation it is the duty of every Communist and every one of us -- as Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the party Central Committee plenum -- to rally even closer around the party Central Committee and to do as much as possible, each of us in our jobs and in our lives, for the well-being of the Soviet people, for strengthening world peace and for the triumph of communism. All the workers at our plant, all Communists, have boundless trust in our party -- trust because the party has not other interests besides the vital interests of all Soviet people. To justify that trust means progressing yet further along the path of communist construction and doing everything possible to ensure the further prosperity of our socialist homeland. The unity of our party ranks is indeed the strength that has always helped us during the most difficult times in the life of the country and which has always helped us to solve the most complex problems. [end recording]

Memorial meetings are taking place throughout the country. The Lenin Polytechnical Institute in Georgia: On the rostrum is Prof (Irakliy Tsitsishvili), hero of the Soviet Union and a participant in the battles for Moscow.

[Begin recording] Comrades! Our sorrow over the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is deep. We look to the future, however, with confidence since the banner of Lenin, the banner of the October Revolution under which universal historic victories have been won, is in reliable hands. At this difficult hour for our country we are all united in accepting with enormous satisfaction in the decision by the CPSU Central Committee plenum to elect as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, one of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's closest comrades-in-arms and a selfless Communist devoted to the cause of the Leninist party. We assure our party and its Central Committee that we will pursue the party line even more firmly and will fulfill honorably all its decisions which are aimed at the well-being of our people. [end recording]

At the microphone is film producer Sergey Gerasimov, USSR people's artist.

[Begin recording] The address by the party and government to the people and the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, the materials of which have now been widely published, show how wisely, calmly and seriously the party is carrying on its business at such a bitter and difficult time. The speeches delivered at the plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov were permeated with wisdom, enormous concern for the people, understanding at a difficult moment in our common fate, and faith that the strength of the people is boundless. [end recording]

Soviet Army Captain

LD142130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Here is captain of military construction units, delegate of the 19th Komsomol Congress, (Boris Trifimov):

Every member of the armed forces, together with all the Soviet people, dip their battle banners to honor the bright memory of that man so dear to us, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I particularly remember the words which Leonid Ilich said at the 19th Komsomol Congress to which I was a delegate. The Komsomol was set the task of educating a generation of politically active, knowledgeable, work-loving people, always ready to defend the homeland. This task became the program for all the officers and men of the Soviet Army.

Quite recently, Leonid Ilich spoke at the conference of the leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy in the Kremlin. At that conference, Leonid Ilich again stressed that the Soviet Army firmly pursues the course of our party and stands permanently in defense of our homeland's borders. And each one of us took these words to heart.

This severe loss, the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has united us still more, Communists and Komsomol members, around the Central Committee of our own Communist Party. We warmly support the unanimous decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to elect Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We, soldiers of the Army, swear that we shall defend the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people. We shall continue to further strengthen the defense capacity of our country.

AFP: CPSU CC PLENUM FOR HEAD OF STATE 22 NOV

NC131230 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 13 (AFP) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee will hold a plenum on November 22 to choose a successor to Leonid Brezhnev as head of state, East European sources said here today.

The plenum, the second within ten days, may also deal with the 1983 plan, the same sources said.

According to unofficial reports in Moscow, the post of head of state could go to Konstantin Chernenko, a close associate of Mr Brezhnev.

The choice would amount, at least officially, to a sharing of power between Mr Andropov, Mr Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov, the prime minister.

Mr Brezhnev was both head of state and secretary-general of the Communist Party.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION POSTPONED TO 30 NOV

LD121712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] On the postponement of the opening of the sixth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation:

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announced that the opening of the sixth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation is postponed to 30 November 1982.

COMPARISON OF CPSU 12 NOVEMBER COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its First Edition on page 1 carries an "information report" on the 12 November CPSU Central Committee plenum. This report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English report on the communique published on pages R 1, R 2 of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "CPSU Communique" and the following variation has been noted:

Page R 1, paragraph 5, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...role in the consolidation of peace and international....(substituting "consolidation of" for "struggle for").

COMPARISON OF ANDROPOV CPSU PLENUM SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its First Edition on page 1 carries the text of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech at the 12 November CPSU Central Committee plenum. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on pages R 2, R 3 of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Andropov Speech" and the following variations have been noted:

Page R 2, paragraph 2, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...state, an outstanding figure of the international....(substituting "figure" for "leader");

Paragraph 3, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...most outstanding political figure of our times...(substituting "figure" for "leader");

Paragraph 5, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...his invariable respect, sensitivity and attention to....(substituting "sensitivity" for "considerations");

Penultimate paragraph, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...our age, the strengthening of the solidarity of all the....(substituting "strengthening of the" for "growing").

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO ADDRESS TO CPSU PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its First Edition on pages 1 and 2 carries the text of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's address to the 12 November CPSU Central Committee plenum. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on pages R 4-R 5 of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Chernenko Address" and the following variation has been noted:

Page R 4, paragraph 2, from beginning of line 1, PRAVDA reads: The Politbureau entrusted me to address....(substituting "entrusted" for "instructed").

FURTHER COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO PLENUM ADDRESS

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1125 GMT on 12 November carries an announcer-read version of Konstantin Chernenko's speech to the CPSU Central Committee plenary session. It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published on pages R 4-R 5 of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Chernenko Address" and the following variation has been noted:

Page R 5, paragraph 8, penultimate line, radio version runs: ...Leninist party as one of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's closest associates.

Yuriy Vladimirovich has....(supplying alternate phrase "one of" and rewording).

COMPARISON OF BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT ON ANDROPOV

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its Second Edition front-pages an unattributed biography under the heading "Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov". It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service biography published on page R 6 of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Andropov Biography" and the following variations have been noted:

Paragraph 2, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...Gorkom, and in 1947 second secretary of....(substituting "1947" for "1949");

Paragraph 4, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...Committee. In May 1967 Yu.V. Andropov was....(substituting "1967" for "1956");

Paragraph 5, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...Committee since April 1973;

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov....(substituting "1973" for "1971").

KIRILENKO'S SON SAID TO DEFECT; PELSHE DEAD

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH Report

LD140924 London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Nov 82 p 1

[By John Miller in Moscow: "Soviet Chief's Son 'Defects to West:' Why Brezhnev's Closest Colleague Was Dropped"]

[Text] The son of Mr Andrey Kirilenko, the senior Soviet Politburo member suddenly and inexplicably sacked, is reported in Moscow to have defected to the West possibly to Britain.

The son, a scientist in his early fifties, was said to have sought political asylum "within the past few months" during a visit overseas with a delegation.

There were conflicting stories about where he defected. Some diplomats said it happened in Western Europe and others in the West Indies, but there was some agreement that he finished up in Britain.

By Soviet standards the story is sensational. If true it would be the first defection by a relative of living member of the Politburo and would go a long way to explaining the extraordinary political demise of Mr Kirilenko, for many years the closest colleague of President Brezhnev and widely tipped to succeed him.

The Politburo has been depleted further with the death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, an oldtime but respected conservative apparatchik, at the age of 83. Russians are not expected to be told of his death for several days in case the news distracts from President Brezhnev's funeral tomorrow.

With the ousting of Mr Kirilenko and the deaths of Mr Pelshe and President Brezhnev, the Politburo is reduced to 10. The beginnings of a shift in thinking may occur in the Kremlin when new men are introduced.

Mr Kirilenko, 76, one of the key Communist Party secretaries, dropped out of sight in September. His name was omitted from an obituary signed by other members of the ruling Politburo for a high-level party official.

He was omitted also from the portraits of the Politburo hung on buildings in Moscow to mark the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in the first week of November.

Soviet sources put around the story that Mr Kirilenko was so ill "as to be dangerous," suggesting his mind was unhinged and he could no longer take decisions. This has gained significance in view of the succession struggle following the death of President Brezhnev.

It was said that Mr Kirilenko was suffering from arteriosclerosis although this later became a brain tumour.

But on Friday the supposedly gravely ill Mr Kirilenko turned up in Moscow and went to the House of Unions to pay his respects at President Brezhnev's coffin. Mr Kirilenko was present when other members of the Politburo arrived but stood well away from them. He talked to the Brezhnev family and was seen weeping.

Western diplomats said the story of the son's defection could have been deliberately spread to finish off Mr Kirilenko's career.

True or not it would be a humiliating blow to his fortunes and no senior Soviet party official could possibly survive it. Mr Kirilenko was disgraced.

Soviet officials would not discuss a report of this nature but Moscow's rumour mill was circulating it widely and the consensus was that there might be something in it.

Western diplomats were also not in a position to say if Mr Kirilenko's son had surfaced in their countries, but they added that, if he had done so, he would be "kept under wraps for as long as possible."

One diplomat said: "I would not have thought that the young Kirilenko, even if he was actually now in the West would have had any intelligence secrets to impart.

"But he would be a marvellous source of stories about how the Soviet leadership lives and thinks and could be a useful weapon in the propaganda war."

The son's full name was not available in Moscow yesterday. Families of members of the Politburo and other high officials are kept well away from public view.

Thatcher Refusal

In London, Mrs Thatcher has not yet signed the book of condolences at the Russian Embassy for people paying their respects to the late-Soviet president.

President Reagan yesterday signed the book of condolences at the Russian Embassy in Washington but a Downing Street spokesman said he was not aware that Mrs Thatcher had any similar intentions.

Foreign Office Spokesman

LD132142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2119 GMT 13 Nov 82

[By Andy Webb, PRESS ASSOCIATION political staff]

[Text] British authorities were tonight unable to confirm reports from Moscow that the son of a senior Politburo member, Mr Andrey Kirilenko, had defected to the West and was now in Britain.

According to newspaper reports the man is a scientist in his late fifties. It is alleged he defected while in either Western Europe or the West Indies and is now living in Britain. His defection is said to account for the recent fall from favour in the Soviet power hierarchy of Mr Kirilenko. But a Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that he knew of nothing to substantiate the report that the son had defected.

He said: "There is nobody of that name or other Russian trying to get into this country. There is nobody coming in seeking asylum.

"The last one I know of was on October 22 and that was Vladimir Kuzichkin."

Mr Kuzichkin was a KGB officer based in Iran. He was said to be the biggest intelligence coup for the West in many years.

JEWISH DISSIDENT SHCHARANSKIY BEING FORCE-FED

NC131721 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, on a hunger strike since September 27 to protest conditions of his incarceration, is being force fed, his mother has said. Ida Milgrom said her son, 34, is being fed a liquid nutrient by a tube inserted directly into his stomach at Chistopol prison in the Tatar Republic.

Mrs Milgrom said she had unsuccessfully sought the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's help in visiting her son, whom she said she had not seen since January.

She said she had been warned by an official of the Interior Ministry's Medical Department last month that her son's hunger strike would not be tolerated and that he would be force fed.

Mr Shcharanskiy began his hunger strike after authorities refused to allow him to correspond with his family. He had been sentenced in 1978 to 13 years in prison for treason and espionage.

CHESS CHAMPIONS ON HUNGER STRIKE TO EMIGRATE

NC131613 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Lucerne, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Former Soviet chess champions Boris Goulko and his wife Anna Akhcharumava are in a "very serious condition" as a result of a 24-day-old hunger strike in support of their campaign to emigrate from the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the Goulko Defence Committee said here today.

An open letter from the couple, which has reached the venue of the chess Olympics here, called on chess players throughout the world to support them in their claim for the right to emigrate.

The letter said, "In the last two years we have not been allowed to play in any international competitions and in only a very few Soviet tournaments. We are deprived of a means of earning our living. Having exhausted every legitimate method we started a hunger strike on October 20 which we will not give up until we get our visas."

The Goulko Defence Committee yesterday attempted to hand over an open letter from the couple to Soviet world chess champion Anatoliy Karpov. But he refused it, saying, "I cannot accept it. What has happened to Goulko is his own fault."

The letter, which called on Karpov to use his influence to help them, described how they had been "driven to the depths of despair by the cruel refusal of an exit visa by the Soviet authorities."

The letter went on, "In a few days the Chess Olympics will end with, no doubt, a fresh victory for the Soviet team. At the solemn moment when you realise the success of the Soviet chess school, your government and the Soviet Communist Party, the lives of two of its brilliant representatives are threatened.

"Considering the great authority you enjoy in the Soviet Union and in the chess world in general, it could be hoped that your support for Goulko would not be without results."

According to information from the couple's friends in Moscow, the two were given an appointment at the visa office last week. But partly because of their weak physical state and partly because the day they were summoned was known to be the day for refusals, they had not gone.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION DISCUSSES CONSERVATION

PM101103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent Yu. Khrenov report: "Manage With Diligence and Take Care of Nature"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet state yearly directs massive resources to nature conservation measures.

In the last 5-year plan, for example, expenditures totaled R9,281,000,000 and, with the growth in material production volumes, it is still increasing in the current plan. The way in which nature conservation work planned for the current year is being implemented and what has to be done in this direction next year were discussed at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Preparatory Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources. The session was chaired by Deputy V.N. Ptitsyn, first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom. Reports were heard from the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and announcements made by a number of ministries and departments. The following deputies took part in the discussion of the question: A.P. Bezdetko, chairman of Kharkov Oblispolkom; V.A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Col Gen Avn A.U. Konstantinov, commander of the Moscow Air Defense District; V.V. Panasyuk, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Physical-Mechanical Institute; V.Ye. Zuyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Atmospheric Optics Institute; U.U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent Uzbek CP Gorkom; and others.

A great amount of work on soil protection is being carried out in the USSR. In the current year alone antierosion, hydrotechnical and other structures will be built worth 4173.7 million -- that is to say, R3.8 million more than planned. The draft plan for 1983 also provides for considerable resources to be allocated to this. But at the same time there are still shortcomings here too.

"Much productive land is being withdrawn for nonagricultural needs," Deputy A.P. Bezdetko said in his speech. "During the period 1961 through 1980, 8.2 million hectares of agricultural land, including 1.7 million hectares of pasture, were taken out of circulation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The recultivation of lands disturbed in this way is being carried out with little vigor."

A.P. Bezdetko gave specific examples: Of 60,000 hectares disturbed by the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy during the 10th 5-Year Plan, only 19,000 were recultivated; the corresponding figures for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are 15,200 and 6,400; and the for the Ministry of Power and Electrification 20,100 and 8,500 hectares.

"In my opinion," the deputy said, "we must suggest that ministries and departments whose activities involve disturbing significant areas of agricultural land take the necessary measures to speed up the rate of recultivation. We must achieve a stabilization of the amount of disturbed land before this current 5-year plan is out.

"Every year in the country," A.P. Bezdetko continued, "numerous cases come to light of violation of land legislation, of land pollution, of unauthorized occupation of land and of damage and destruction of the fertile layer of the soil. The Estonianets production association's Sirgala opencut mine alone, in its extraction of minerals, destroyed practically all of 940 hectares of peatbog with peat reserves of more than 5 million tons. In the east Kazakhstan oblasts the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy's Leningorskiy polymetals combine, while filling tailings dumps, allowed the flooding of approximately 100,000 cubic meters of fertile topsoil.

FUEL RESOURCES IN KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

LD101810 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- As a result of geological discoveries of the recent years the Komi Autonomous Republic in the north of the European part of the USSR is now classed among the most important fuel and energy bases of the country. Some 50 gas and oil deposits were discovered in the territory of the region. The reserves of coal in the basin of the Pechora River are now estimated at 215 billion tons.

During the current five-year period (1981-1985) the Komi Autonomous Republic will be annually extracting about 20 billion cubic metres of gas. The biggest part of this gas will be extracted at the Vuktyl deposit. Its development was started early in the 70s and it has already provided for the national economy over 200 billion cubic metres of gas.

The increase of the output of gas in Komi is planned to be achieved through developing a number of deposits that are regarded hard of access, since they are situated close to the Arctic Circle. But it is advantageous to develop them since the distance from them to the central regions of the country is half that from gas deposits of western Siberia.

The Timano-Pechorskiy territorial-production complex is now being formed on the basis of the fuel resources of the Komi Autonomous Republic and the Nenets Autonomous District adjoining it from the north. The territorial-production complex will include industrial, agricultural projects and transport communications.

Mining and extracting industries are now being mainly developed in the complex. The stepped up development of the branches for processing gas, oil and coal will be started in the autonomous republic since mid 80s.

Approaching new sources of energy and minerals, the Soviet Union's economy is developing further to the north and east. The Komi Autonomous Republic is now regarded the most promising region for fuel reserves on the territory of the European part of the USSR.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES 'TEAM FINANCIAL AUTONOMY'

PM101043 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 26 October publishes on page 2, under the headline "Their Own Share of Responsibility," a 1,500-word article by A. Osipov, deputy chief of the Norm Setting and Labor Productivity Department of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems Organization, commenting on recent articles in the paper discussing the introduction of team financial autonomy. Osipov notes that many industrial teams are "teams only in name" and that "only 7 percent of industrial teams work in conditions of financial autonomy." He blames for this state of affairs "not so much complexities or the lack of recommendations 'from above' as the attitude of leaders and enterprise managers." To counter this problem Osipov declares that "the existing statute on bonuses must be improved in such a way that a considerable part (or even all) of the bonus for personnel in the engineering and economic services is made directly dependent on the results of the labor of the teams they serve." He also complains that "proposals radically improving labor organization" are not regarded as rationalization proposals or inventions are not rewarded. "If we were to set up a direct link between creativity and the bonus, I am sure specialists would face up to the team system and financially autonomous relations," Osipov writes.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9-12 NOV

LD140220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 through 12 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 November

The corn harvest has come to an end. This work has been completed in Uzbekistan, Moldavia and in some other republics. In the country as a whole, the yield of the corn harvest is higher than last year's by more than nine quintals per hectare. First of all, the corn farmers of Uzbekistan are to be congratulated on great successes: here the largest harvest was achieved -- a little less than 70 quintals per hectare. The total production of corn here approached 2 million tons. For the first time in the republic corn has been cultivated by specialised state farms. Many komsomol youth teams and links have obtained around 100 quintals of grain per hectare. This work is precisely organized in Kabardino-Balkariya where around 50 quintals per hectare of grain is being obtained and above-plan dispatch of grain to the elevators and the sorting works is already taking place. (1200 GMT)

Farmers in Kustanay Oblast delivered 4,261,000 tons of grain to state stores. This is 1,108,000 tons more than planned. (1500 GMT)

10 November

Crimea Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled the plan for sales to the state of grain, sunflower and grapes. From the collective and state farms 717,000 tons of grain, 306,000 tons of grapes and 43,000 tons of sunflower seeds have been delivered to the procurement points and processing enterprises. The sale of grain and other agricultural products continues. (1100 GMT)

The sowing of winter grains has come to an end in Kirghiziya: 280,000 hectares of irrigated arable land have been sown. Yavan, the eighth largest cotton growing region in Tajikistan, today completed the state cotton delivery plan: 47,000 tons were procured, half of which was harvested by machine. (1630 GMT)

On farms in the northern Caucasus and the Central Chernozem Region corn, sugar beets and vegetables are being harvested on the last hectare. The threshing of sunflowers has been somewhat delayed on kolchozes and sovkhoses of the Volga Region. Soya remains to be threshed on 1/5 of the fields. In recent days in the northern Caucasus the sowing of winter crops has continued. They now cover over 23 million hectares, which is 90 percent of the acreage allocated to winter crops. Plowing of winter fallow continues. Farms of the Volga Region and the Central Chernozem Region have successfully coped with autumn plowing. Plowing on a mass scale proceeds in the northern Caucasus. (1900 GMT)

12 November

In Uzbekistan mass sowing of winter wheat is in progress. Bukhara Oblast is the first in the republic to complete sowing, while sowing work is nearing completion in Kashkardarya Oblast, Samarkand Oblast and Dzhizak Oblast. This autumn a total of 736,000 hectares in the republic will be sown to winter wheat. (1600 GMT)

LATE OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM101549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist M. Agafonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The final 10 days of October were warm in the Western half of the European USSR. The mean air temperature there was 2-4 degrees higher than the perennial average. After a spell of cold weather it became warmer in the east at the end of the 10-day period and snow fell.

In Lithuania, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, most of the North Caucasus, the lower Volga Region and the Central Chernozem Region there was either no precipitation or not more than 10 mm.

In the east of the Northwest Region, most of the Central and Central-Chernozem Regions, the southern Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions and in the northern oblasts of the Volga Region the active growth of winter grain crops has ceased. Winter crops here were mainly in the tillering stage. They are in a good, satisfactory condition. Early sown crops have put forth as many as six to eight shoots in some places in the northern oblasts of the Volga Region.

In the Baltic Region, Belorussia, the west of the Northwest Region and the northern Ukraine conditions favored the rooting and growth of winter crops. Daytime temperatures rose from 10 degrees to 16 degrees and the plowing layer of the soil in the main has retained 25-35 mm of productive moisture.

With the exception of Altay Kray, a thin snow cover has formed in Western Siberia's arable farming areas. The weather has been changeable in most of Kazakhstan's northern oblasts and in East Siberia's arable farming areas. The sharp fall in temperature recorded at the beginning of, and during the second half of the 10-day period, was accompanied by precipitation in the form of rain and sleet. By the end of the 10-day period most regions had a snow cover.

In Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast precipitation occurred for 1-3 days. It totalled 3-18 mm, but the Transbaykal Regions were dry. The Far East was 1-3 degrees colder than usual. The frosts ranged between -11 and -18 degrees and down to -20 degrees locally. The second half of the 10-day period was warmer. In most regions between 6-20 mm of precipitation occurred.

A sharp fall in temperature was noted at the end of the 10-day period in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. The temperature has now risen and conditions for completing the cotton harvest have improved everywhere.

COSMOS-1420 LAUNCHED ON 11 NOVEMBER

LD111514 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite cosmos-1420, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. It is carrying on board scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 100.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 820 kilometres, minimum distance -- 782 kilometres and inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

SEMISUBMERSIBLE OIL RIG -- The first well in the USSR drilled by a floating semi-submersible machine has begun operation at an oilfield in the Caspian Sea at a distance of 100 km southeast of Baku. It is 3,800 meters deep and in water almost 100 meters deep. A further two semisubmersible devices are now at work in Azerbaijan. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 11 Nov 82 LD]

MOSCOW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER -- The installation of a new television transmitter is now under way on Ostankino Tower. It is supplied by the Czechoslovak firm Tesla and will ensure the efficient operation of the new, fifth, experimental central television channel, which will begin broadcasting next year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 8 Nov 82 LD]

TELEVISION RELAY LINE -- A new television relay line will link two autonomous television main lines: The Moscow-Ordzhonikidze line and the Moscow-Tbilisi line. This highest altitude line in the country should begin service this year. The operation of the line was planned at the 26th CPSU Congress. Now work is underway in the mountains of the main Caucasian range, at its highest point in the region of the Krestovyy pass. Today workers delivered the last metal parts for the assembly of the mast, which will be set up at a height of 3,000 meters above sea level. The new line will link Moscow with Ordzhonikidze and then will pass through Kazbegi, Leningori, and Dusheti to Tbilisi. Apart from television broadcasts the line will provide further intercity telephone links between the republics of the Transcaucasus. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 82 LD]

GRISHIN, KOLDUNOV ATTEND AIR DEFENSE SESSION

PM101657 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 Second Edition p 1

[Lt Col V. Seledkin report: "Making Fuller Use of Reserves"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District -- The district personnel have welcomed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on further increasing the Army and Navy's combat might and strengthening our motherland's defense potential as a combat action program. This was stated at a district Military Council session, which examined the results of combat and political training in the past training year.

The reports of Col Gen Avn A.U. Konstantinov, district commander, and Lt Gen Avn V.A. Ponomarev, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, noted that most units and subunits had successfully fulfilled the adopted socialist pledges.

At the same time, the Military Council stressed that the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists in some units and subunits had relaxed the work of fostering in servicemen a profound sense of personal responsibility for the adopted socialist pledges and had not made full use of reserves for team and section combat training.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the Military Council session. He presented Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom Challenge Red Banners to representatives of the leading units which had achieved the best indicators in socialist competition.

V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Administrative Organs Department, and Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, took part in the Military Council session.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV MILITARY COUNCIL

PM100901 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Col Eng B. Lyapkalo report: "Enhancing Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Red Banner Kiev Military District -- The results of combat and political training and socialist competition in the past training year have been examined at a session of the district's Military Council session. The reports given by Lt Gen A.D. Fomin, first deputy commander of the district, by Col Gen V.S. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, and by Lt Gen A.K. Federov, district chief of staff, and the speeches from the floor noted that the formations and units had, on the whole, fulfilled their socialist pledges. The reasons for shortcomings which have occurred have been revealed and specific recommendations to eliminate them have been made. The speakers noted that the district's servicemen had interpreted L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the further enhancement of the combat might of the Army and Navy and on strengthening the defense potential of our motherland as a program for everyday life and activity. Army General I.A. Gerasimov, commander of the district, laid down the tasks for the new training year.

The Military Council session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

OGARKOV ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY AIDES

PM101153 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guarding the Gains of the October Revolution"]

[Text] A ceremony to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held in the Soviet Army central academic theater. Participating were generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Main Inspectorate, the Main Personnel Directorate and other USSR Defense Ministry directorates.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General V.M. Shabanov and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers.

The meeting was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The report on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

He noted that in today's extraordinary, complex and contradictory situation, our party and the Soviet Government are attentively watching the development of international events and world imperialism's intrigues and, following Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, are purposefully and tirelessly taking care to strengthen the USSR's defense might and develop its Armed Forces.

The party, its Leninist Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, attach special significance to ensuring the high combat readiness and combat capability of the Soviet Armed Forces and to maintaining them at such a level that no eventuality can take us by surprise and that it is not only possible to repulse any aggression whatever its source, but also to ensure the aggressor's crushing and complete destruction:

The personal participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the recent conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel in the Kremlin was a vivid new manifestation of the party's concern for the Army and Navy, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov stressed. In his striking and meaningful speech, a speech imbued with concern for the fate of peace and our motherland, Leonid Ilich gave clear instructions on further raising the combat readiness of troops and naval forces and the standard of their equipment and training.

The participants in the ceremony adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A festive concert was held after the ceremony.

END